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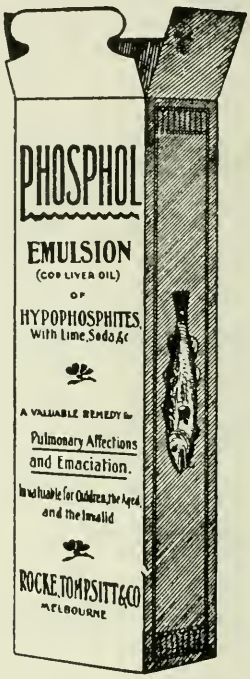

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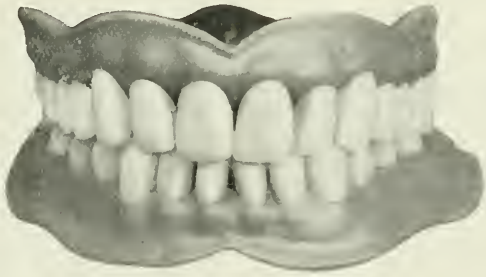

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 341. MAY 20TH, 1914. Vol. XXIX.

Articles.

A Rapid, Accurate Method for the Quantitative Analysis of Zinc Ointment.

By JOSEPH L. MAYER.

In testing some samples of zinc oxide ointment recently, it appeared to me that the analytical methods now in use were too involved and time-consuming for the pharmacist. I therefore devised the following very simple and accurate process:—

Into a tared porcelain crucible, accurately weigh 1 gram of the sample, heat cautiously until the material bursts into flame, allow to burn quietly until all inflammable material is consumed; then heat strongly with the Bunsen burner until all organic matter is burned off; cool and weigh.

Should difficulty be experienced in burning off organic matter, moisten with a drop of nitric acid, heat cautiously to avoid spattering and then with the full flame as before.

Since 1 gram of the sample is taken, the residue, which is oxide of zinc, can easily be computed into percentage by multiplying the result by one hundred.

Of course, if necessary, this result can be checked by determining the zinc in the residue volumetrically, gravimetrically or electrometrically, and calculating to oxide.

There does not appear to be any reason why the method can not be employed with

equally good results for the analysis of zinc stearate ointment. In this case the amount of stearate present could easily be calculated from the residue, which is zinc oxide.

The method, in addition to being rapid, is accurate and easily applied.—*Proceedings New York Pharmaceutical Association.*

Bacteriology for Pharmacists.

By J. Beetham Wilson.

It is with some hesitation that I approach this subject, as it is a very short time ago that the suggestion that pharmacists should do this work was deprecated both in this Journal and another circulating amongst pharmacists. I could not then, and cannot now, understand that the English pharmacist is either intellectually inferior or has less manipulative skill than his Continental *confreres* who engage in bacteriological work.

In no part of one's calling is a sound preliminary training so essential as in bacteriology, and nothing would so quickly bring discredit as to attempt such work with insufficient experience. A course of instruction should be taken at one of the bacteriological laboratories, where not only is the technique acquired, but the student becomes familiar with types of pathogenic bacilli which he would not otherwise see, and learns the pitfalls in recognising bacilli which resemble each other. *B. anthracis* and *B. subtilis* are examples of this—the latter is harmless. If the course of instruction has been a short one, it must be supplemented by several months of private experiment before responsible work can be undertaken; the pharmacist who attempts bacteriological investigation without sufficient experience or equipment will soon be asked to do something which he knows he is not prepared for, or cannot properly carry out what he previously thought simple, and so his ability will be doubted from the first. I will give a few illustrations of these cases.

It is not difficult to identify *B. tubercul.* and *D. Pneumonæ* in sputum or *M. gonorrh.* in pus, by their appearance and staining properties, and in most cases this is sufficient, as it is impracticable to cultivate the former, and the two latter are uncertain, while a diagnosis is usually arrived at before it can be done.

B. diphtheria, the Streptococci and Staphylococci can frequently be recognised by staining a smear from a throat swab or pus, but they may be present in such small numbers as to make it difficult or impossible, and it would be highly improper and even dangerous to assert the *absence* of these organisms because they had not been detected by this method. In all negative cases recourse should be had to cultivation on suitable media.

B. tubercul. can be demonstrated with certainty from its appearance and staining properties when present, in the centrifuged deposit of urine, but it is impossible to detect *B. coli* in the same way, even if no other bacilli are there, but usually many adventitious bacteria are present with no clinical import, so that the absence or presence of *B. coli* can only be proved by cultivation on deferential media.

B. anthracis in certain stages of development can be recognised with tolerable certainty in a stained blood smear. Cultivation helps in doubtful cases, but I believe it is necessary to confirm every result by animal inoculation.

B. coli or other bacteria in drinking water are so few in number that they cannot be detected at all without cultivation.

With regard to equipment, a microscope with ⅔in., ⅙in., and 1/12in. immersion lenses and a substage condenser is necessary. A mechanical stage is somewhat an embarrassment for every-day work. A micrometer eye piece is a very useful and inexpensive addition. Such essential wants as cornet forceps, hollow slides for hanging drop, ordinary slides, cover slips, and the necessary stains will be found out whilst attending the laboratory. The ordinary stains are very easily and economically made at home, so it is not much loss to replace those that "go off;" however, one or two are better bought ready prepared.

I regard an incubator of some kind as another necessity, but unless much work is done a hot-water oven fitted with a toluol gas regulator answers very well.

A centrifugal machine will be required, if not at first, later on.

Culture media are somewhat expensive to buy, especially if much is used for experimental work; and as fluid media must always be made a steam steriliser will be required for sterilising media, tubes, dishes, etc. "Arnold's" is not more expensive than a home-adapted one.

Having created a *clientele* for simple bacteriological research other microscopic work is sure to follow, and one had better be prepared to examine blood for parasites and veterinary specimens.

There is much other work of similar character which, I think, in future will be brought to the pharmacist, but the time has hardly arrived for it yet. One thing is certain that medical men are getting less and less time to devote to anything but their patients. The work is remunerative in many ways, but of necessity the quantity is intermittent.—*Phar. Journal.*

The Treatment of Hypersensitive Dentine by Drugs.

By E. S. Fischer, D.D.Sc.

The remedies which we have at our disposal for alleviating the condition of sensitive dentine are classified under two headings—

1. Local anodynes or local anæsthesia.
2. Caustics, or escharotics.

The efficacy of the former depend upon their power to anæthetise or benumb the fibrillæ in the tubules of the dentine, while the latter owe their success to their power of cauterising, or, in other words, chemically destroying the tubular content within a circumscribed area.—(Guildford).

Whatever the agent used, there are certain preparatory principles that, in my opinion, have to be carried out if any success is to be expected.

1. The tooth should be isolated by the rubber dam, and the cavity cleansed of any *debris*.

2. The cavity must be carefully dehydrated with warm air and alcohol. This may to a great extent alone alleviate the condition, as moisture is one of the necessary adjuncts to enable a nerve fibre to convey a painful sensation to a nerve centre.

Again we want to have the remedy in as concentrated a form as possible, and even if we did not, saliva isn't the vehicle of choice in any conservative treatment. It stands to reason, also, if the tooth is thoroughly dry the agent will be absolved more rapidly and easily. After we have attended to the foregoing, comes the question what are we going to use? I think it is preferable to familiarise ourselves with a few drugs and know their action, than to risk using a lot of patent preparations whose compositions are unknown, and chance the result.

Local Anæsthetics and Local Anodynes.

A local anodyne is an agent which relieves pain in a part, while a local anæsthetic renders a part to which it is applied insensible to painful impressions. The drugs which come under this category are:—Cocaine, Menthol, Ethyl Chloride, Ether, Chloroform, Oil of Cloves, Phenol, Chloretone, Chloral Hydrate.

Phenol, or carbolic acid, as it is commonly called, holds the dual distinction of being both a local anodyne and a caustic. Its use as a remedy for sensitive dentine is so well known that it needs no particular eulogy on my part. I find it very useful in the teeth of young children, and in combination with other drugs it certainly has its place.

One preparation which we use at the Hospital with more or less success is as follows:—

Chloral Hydrate.
Menthol.
Carbolic Acid, aa ℥ ii.

Method.—Apply on small pledget of cotton wool, allow to remain for some minutes, evaporate to dryness with warm air, as sensitiveness returns on cutting, repeat.

Cocaine Hydrochloras.

I consider one of the most effective of the agents we have at our disposal within certain limits, but I am quite in accord with Dr. Buckley when he says we are not justified in completely anæthetising a pulp of a tooth for the purpose of painlessly preparing a cavity therein. Cocaine is a general protoplasmic poison, that muscles as well as nerves and nerve endings cease to contract or to conduct stimuli when they are

exposed to even weak solutions of this drug.

Another personal objection I have to complete anæsthetisation of the pulp is that all guide to the relative degree of sensibility in different areas of the cavity is lost, which, I think, is valuable in guiding us in the insertions of the filling material. It is often possible to partially desensitise dentine when the cavity is clean by means of a cocaine solution, using it in the same way as we would perform a pressure anæsthesia for pulp extirpation.

Combined with the preparation known as "Dentalone" (a saturated solution of chloretone in oil of cloves, cassia and gaultheria), prepared by Parke, Davis and Co., about 1-8 grain of cocaine sealed in the cavity for a few days, I have often found yield good results, especially in those cases where there is evident signs of irritation.

One useful and handy reedy to have on hand is that known as an oleate of cocaine (5 per cent.) in liquid petroleum. This can either be sealed in for a day or two or used immediately in conjunction with warm air.

Only yesterday, in dealing with a sensitive cavity, a good result was obtained after several other drugs had been tried without success by using chloroform in which was dissolved a small quantity of cocaine. The chloroform is evaporated, causing a certain amount of heat to be drawn from the dentine, leaving the alkaloid behind in the cavity.

Dr. Buckley, to whom I owe most of my knowledge on the subject of sensitive dentine, gives a useful formula—

Cocaine gr. xx.
Chlorof. ℥ ij
Ether q.s. ad. ℥ j.

Apply to cavity and evaporate to dryness.

ESCHAROTICS AND CAUSTICS.

In using the desensitisers belonging to this classification, care must be exercised in that they are not placed in too close proximity to the pulp, otherwise irritation or even death of that organ may result.

The well known are—

Silver Nitrate.
Phenol.
Trichloracetic acid.
Zinc Chloride.

Silver nitrate is an extremely useful agent for the treatment of cavities in the posterior teeth, the only objection being the permanent discoloration which it imparts. According to Dr. Prytz, silver nitrate possesses very limited powers of penetration into sound dentine. That part of the dentinal fibre which comes in direct contact with the silver salt is destroyed by coagulation, changing the semi-liquid protoplasmic content of the tube into a solid impenetrable mass of silver albumin, which goes black on exposure to light. Beyond this the fibrils are normal in appearance. It does not therefore penetrate deeply enough to endanger the vitality of the dentinal fibrils or pulp. Trichloracetic acid is very irritating if used in strong solution, but in 10 per cent. solution it sometimes effects improvement in the condition.

With zinc chloride I have had very little experience. It must be only used in very superficial cavities, and then its irritating properties should be modified by combination with drugs such as alcohol and chloroform.

A formula of use is (Buckley)—

Zn. cl. gr. xx.
Alcohol ℥ iv.
Chlorof. ad ℥ j.

Apply on pledget of cotton wool and evaporate to dryness.

I have tried several preparations on the market, but the results obtained have not given me the satisfaction I would like, and as the formulæ are secret so far, I am too cautious to become empiric.

In conclusion, I must apologise for my effort to deal with this unsatisfactory subject, but with sharp instruments, a certain amount of mental suggestion and a few reliable drugs, I still hope to lick most of my cavities into reasonably correct shape.

THE ADVERTISERS' SECTION.

This month several new advertisements are published. Each advertisement carries its own message. The Advertising Section may be more important to you than the reading matter. The Advertiser has goods to sell—you must have goods to carry on your business. Our province is to bring buyer and seller together; therefore, STUDY THE ADS.—IT WILL REPAY YOU.

British News.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON,

18th April, 1914.

THE ASSISTANTS' QUALIFICATION BILL.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has introduced into the House of Commons a Bill providing for the registration of certain persons as Chemists' Assistants. The Bill, which consists of ten clauses, provides that on and after 1st January, 1916,

"Any person who, not being a duly registered chemist and druggist, or registered under this Act, acts as assistant to a chemist in compounding any medicine, prescribed by a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act; provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the compounding of any medicine by

(*a*) a duly qualified medical practitioner, or

(*b*) a person who is duly registered as an apprentice or student under the bye-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that such compounding was performed under the direct supervision of a duly registered chemist and druggist.

Any chemist employing an assistant contrary to the provisions of the above section is deemed to have been guilty of an offence against the Act. The penalty for a breach of the Act is £5. Provision is made for bye-laws to be made by the Pharmaceutical Society regulating the conditions of registration, courses of study and examinations, fees payable for examinations and registration, and providing for an annual fee not exceeding 5s. for keeping names on the Register.

Clause 4 provides that any person who, within one year from the date of the passing of the Act claims in writing delivered to the Registrar to be registered under this Act shall be so registered without an examination on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by bye-laws provided he produces evidence satisfactory to the Registrar that at the date of the passing of this Act he was a qualified military dispenser, or a certified assistant to an apothecary under the Apothecaries Act, 1815, or had been for a period of not less than three years immediately preceding that date actually engaged and employed by a duly qualified medical practitioner or by a chemist as an assistant in compounding medicine.

Military dispensers and apothecaries' assistants are dealt with in Clause 5, which provides that a qualified military dispenser or a certified assistant to an apothecary under the Apothecaries Act, 1815, shall be entitled, upon payment of the prescribed fee, to be registered under this Act without examination if he produces evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society that he is a person of sufficient skill and experience in compounding medicines to be so registered.

The expression "qualified military dispenser" means a person who has passed the examination for the time being prescribed by the military authorities qualifying him to act as a dispenser in a military hospital.

The other clauses are mostly of a machinery nature. No one seems very enthusiastic over the measure, but pressure from the War Office and the Apothecaries' Hall has compelled the Pharmaceutical Society to do something in fulfilment of the promises made when the 1908 Poisons Act was passed. If the Bill reaches the discussion stage in the House, it will be interesting to see the reception accorded to it.

THE SALE OF COCAINE.

The demand for cocaine for legitimate medicinal uses, says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, appears to have diminished considerably in recent years. Some of the large firms, which formerly handled many thousands of ounces of cocaine in the course of the year, now do not sell so many hundreds, while other firms which also dealt in the article in not inconsiderable quantities now sell practically little. An extraordinary feature of the case is the continued large importations of both coca leaves and of crude cocaine into Amsterdam, where the monthly auction sales are regularly held. On April 3rd there came under the hammer in Amsterdam about 3000 packages of coca leaves, weighing nearly 160 tons, in which the average percentage of alkaloids is stated to be 1.75, totalling more than two

and a half tons of alkaloids, and this in addition to two cases of crude cocaine, weighing nearly 1 cwt. net. So far practically all the coca leaves and crude cocaine which have come under the hammer at the Amsterdam sales appear to have found buyers, the puzzle remaining as to what becomes of them.

DIACHYLON PLASTER.

The chemists of Newcastle-on-Tyne have resolved not to sell diachylon plaster in the lump or in any other form which may be taken internally. For some time past there has been a feeling amongst self-respecting pharmacists that the sale of diachylon in any form whatever should be prohibited. Its legitimate use as a plaster is very small, and no inconvenience would be caused to the public if its sale were stopped. A number of deaths from lead-poisoning have occurred from its use by women, and the publicity given to these has induced the Newcastle pharmacists to take the commendable action above referred to.

UNITED CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

The directors of the U.C.A.L. report a good increase in the volume of business during 1913, and state that the net profit earned on the shareholders' capital amounts to 25 per cent. All advertising has been paid out of revenue. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus at the rate of 10 per cent. Full provision appears to have been made for depreciation, bad debts, discounts, etc., and the company, which consists entirely of registered chemists, appears to have firmly established itself as a wholesale distributing house.

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE IN A MOUTH WASH.

Judge Moss gave judgment in the Llandudno County Court on March 5th for the plaintiff in a case in which Miss Isabel Foulkes, of Llandudno, sued Evan Douglas, trading as the Liverpool and North Wales Dental Association, for 10 guineas for pain and suffering caused owing to unskilled treatment by the defendant's assistant. It was stated that the plaintiff was treated at the defendant's rooms on several occasions. On December 11th she was given a mouth wash by the defendant's assistant. According to medical evidence this contained 3 grs. of perchloride of mercury to a 6 oz. bottle. Dr. Kenrick Davies said the mercury was a highly dangerous poison, of which 1-16th of a grain was the maximum medicinal dose. The plaintiff suffered in consequence of the mercury being absorbed into the system. Gilbert Rothwell, who said he was a partner in the defendant firm, admitted that he was not qualified as a dentist. The prescription for the mouth-wash, he said, was given to him by an American dentist. The Judge said that the defendants had done a very improper thing in giving the plaintiff such a highly dangerous prescription, and the public must be protected.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION.

All the Powers, with three exceptions (Austria-Hungary, Servia and Turkey), have signed the Convention, but until the signature of Turkey is obtained it is impossible to attain the object aimed at. The attitude of Austria-Hungary and Servia does not appear to be definitely negative, and it is not improbable that they will sign the Convention at a date not far distant. It is also considered that Turkey will yield to persuasion in due course. The only Powers which have ratified the Convention are Denmark, Siam, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, the United States of America, and Portugal, but as soon as the three Powers named above have come into line the other signatories, including Great Britain, will, presumably, ratify. The Convention binds the contracting Powers to enact such laws and regulations as shall prove efficacious in controlling the production and distribution of raw opium, the suppression of the manufacture, the internal traffic in, and the use of prepared opium, and the limitation of the manufacture, the sale, and the use of morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts to medical and legitimate uses only. The contracting Powers also undertake to endeavour to control all those who manufacture, import, sell, distribute, and export morphine, cocaine, and their respective salts, as well as the buildings where such persons carry on such industry.

P.A.T.A. PROFITS.

A pharmacist in the March *Anti-Cutting Record* says that he has analysed his pur-

chases of proprietary articles for January, and that they work out as follows:—

P.A.T.A. Lines		£30	5 4
Privately or partially Protected Lines (e.g., Owbridge's, Clarke's Blood Mixture, Phosferine, Fulford, A. J. White, etc.)	£8 17 0		
Non-Protected	6 15 7		
		£15	12 7

He states: "I should like to hear of other chemists doing the same, and if they find the results work out the same as I have done, surely more than 50 per cent. should be willing to pay the small membership subscription to the P.A.T.A.

"First.—To strengthen the hands of those proprietors who already support us by placing their articles on the List.

"Second.—To assist in providing funds for actively carrying on P.A.T.A. propaganda.

"Third.—For their own sakes, as a united front by chemists would surely influence certain wavering proprietors."

ALLEGED SUBSTITUTION CASE.

On March 20 Mr. Justice Astbury had before him a motion in the action of Allen and Hanburys v. Williams, by which the plaintiffs sought an interim injunction to restrain the defendant from selling pastilles other than the plaintiffs', as A. and H. No. 55.

Mr. Kerly, who appeared in support of the motion, said the plaintiffs were manufacturing chemists, and had a number of proprietary remedies, amongst which was a pastille known as "A. and H. No. 55 Antiseptic." These were prescribed to the patient of a doctor as Vauxhall, who took the prescription to the defendant and brought back certain things which were not Allen and Hanburys' No. 55 pastilles. This coming to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, inquiries were made which resulted in the present proceedings being commenced. The defendant had given an explanation, but it was an unsatisfactory one. He said that the prescriptions he got came mainly from doctors on the panel of the Insurance Act. The Insurance Authority would not pay chemists for the supply of proprietary articles, and, therefore, when he got a prescription for a prroprietary article he made up something near to it. In fact, said counsel, he made up something cheaper.

The defendant, who appeared in person, said that he had no intention of passing off stuff that was not the plaintiffs' as and for theirs, but the Insurance people would not allow for proprietary goods.

His Lordship said that whether he was paid for the articles or not, he had no right to supply one when another was prescribed. Did he tell the people that he was giving them something different?

Defendant said no.

His Lordship said then he must grant an injunction. Was the defendant willing to have the motion treated as the trial and put an end to the whole matter now?

Defendant agreed.

His Lordship asked if the plaintiffs pressed for costs.

Mr. Kerly said he must, as they wanted this case to be a warning in a number of other cases.

His Lordship accordingly granted the injunction as asked, with costs.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

At Suffolk Petty Sessions, on March 20th, Thomas Green, chemist and druggist, of Lavenham, was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act for having sold a syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine which was 37 per cent. deficient in quinine, and contained 82 grs. of quinine sulphate per pint instead of 130 grs. per pint as required by the B.P. The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that a constable asked for a 1s. worth of syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine. Defendant said, "You mean Easton's sryup?" The constable said, "I want syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine." Mr. C. H. Kirby (solicitor to the C.D.A.) said that the article in question was purchased from a firm of wholesale druggists, whose price list stated "We guarantee all B.P. and B.P.C. preparations to answer the characters and tests of their respective standards." The price list included syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine, and Mr. Green bought some of this with other goods on November 13th, 1913. On the invoice was

the name "Easton's Syrup," and this was sold to the inspector, and he submitted that, if the identity of the article was proved, the guarantee in the price list was a sufficient guarantee, and the only guarantee available for purposes of that sort. Mr. Green said that when he received the bottle containing the article he put it in the cellar, and it was not opened until he sold some to the constable. When he sold it he thought he was supplying syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine of B.P. standard. The invoice stated "Easton's Syrup." Mr. William Johnston, pharmaceutical chemist, said he had been connected with the drug trade for 40 years. He had known the substance referred to since he was an apprentice. He produced the formulæ as given in the P.B. and the B.P.C., and said they were exactly the same, except that the B.P. formula was 10 times the quantity of each ingredient of that given in the Codex. In the Codex "Easton's Syrup" was given as a synonym for syrup of phosphate of iron with quinine and strychnine. Easton's Syrup was not a proprietary article. The Chairman said the Bench were of opinion that Mr. Green was guilty of some carelessness in this matter, but they believed it to be quite unintentional carelessness. He ordered, as he thought, a B.P. or a B.P.C. preparation with which he thought was a warranty, but he did not take the trouble to see that he got what he ordered. The case would be dismissed on payment of costs, 11s.

American Notes.

RIGHTS OF DISPENSERS.

According to a decision of the New York courts, where certain medicines were not compounded at the counter, but were labelled, sealed and placed on the counter for immediate sale, and were sold while the only licensed pharmacist in the establishment was in the laboratory across the street, the sale was not "in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist," as is required by the State pharmacy law providing that unlicensed employes or assistants shall not be allowed to sell or furnish medicines, except in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist. Tincture of arnica, tincture of iodine, and spirits of camphor were the medicines on which the case was decided.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

A decision of the Supreme Court at Washington decrees that persons purchasing patent or proprietary medicines have the right to rely upon the implied obligation of the manufacturer not to use ingredients which if taken in prescribed doses will prove harmful, and the manufacturer is liable to the consumer for any breach of duty.

DOCTORS AND PHARMACISTS.

The doctors, pharmacists and dentists of Cedarhurst, Laurence, Inwood, and Rockaway, held their second annual banquet recently. There was an attendance of about fifty from the three professions. During the evening some interesting addresses were delivered. Altogether the function was very successful, and is likely to be copied in other centres.

THE NEW U.S.P.

Professor Remington delivered an address at Chicago on March 16th, on the ninth edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which, he said, would be published about July 1st. He spoke of the large publicity being given to the work of revision and referred to the fact that according to the wish of the 1910 convention all changes in and additions to the text of the new Pharmacopoeia are to be published for comment and criticism before the matter goes to the printer.

Professor Remington also alluded to the inclusion of Mercuric Chloride Tablets in the U.S.P. and the selection of the most desirable form for their administration. The subject is exceedingly important and suggestions are wanted. The definition of a "Poison" has been sent up to the Committee of Revision and the Professor humorously offered a prize of a five dollar gold piece for a definition that would be acceptable to the Committee. He discussed the admission to the Pharmacopoeia of substances known as protected, proprietary or patented, and was inclined to oppose the admittance of such substances.

Medical Notes.

Venereal Diseases.

Dr. J. W. Barrett, Melbourne, read a paper on the above subject at the Australasian Medical Congress, recently held in New Zealand. In the course ot his remarks he said: "With regard to gonorrhoea, the position is not too satisfactory. In the first place there is, as is well-known, a very general belief among the public that the disease is an inconvenient but trivial ill to be cured by a few bottles of medicine obtained from a chemist. And while it cannot be denied that a certain proportion become well with this treatment (or without it, for that matter), the great number do not. And thus the majority of the cases that so far have presented themselves at the clinic are those who have resisted treatment for many weeks, have relapsed after apparent cure, or have become long-standing gleets. As a practical man, it is clear to me that chemists and druggists are certain to put up packages of suitable drugs and to sell them. It would be much better if each package were accompanied by a clear, temperate and judicial statement of the position so that the man or woman who bought the package would possess an authorised statement; and I should suggest that in each city a committee of medical men—thelocal Medical Association—deal with the matter formally.

"Summarising the methods which should be adopted, in my opinion:—

"1. Adequate public education of adults and adolescents respecting the nature, consequences and mode of prevention of these diseases.

"2. Adequate provision of efficient diagnosis and treatment for everybody infected.

"3. Absolute prohibition of treatment by unqualified persons.

"4. Detention of persons found to be suffering from contagious diseases, and punishment of those who wilfully or negligently communicate them."

Medical Inspection in State Schools.

In the annual report of the Education Department for 1012-13, which was issued on April 6, some comments are made by the director concerning optical and dental inspection of State school students. The following extract from the report is of interest to pharmacists:—

"One important phase of eye work was noted in the Wimmera district, where ophthalmia or conjunctivitis, infectious to other children, was found to be prevalent. This condition, commonly called sandy blight, and in severe cases due to trachoma, is often a most serious menace to eyesight, and is of a peculiarly persistent character and very resistant to treatment. It may thus last many months, and thus infect many other children. One example will suffice. A boy of ten years had had, according to the teacher, excellent sight three months ago. He then stayed at home for 'sandy blight.' Within eight weeks he was scarcely able to see at all. He was brought up to us, and both eyes were found to be obscured by destruction of the cornea or glassy front of the eye, so that he was blind (totally) in the right eye and could barely see the outstretched fingers a few feet off with the other. His chances of recovery are more than doubtful. It will be necessary for his further education to send him to the Institute for the Blind. The child's case deserves every consideration when we consider that, in all probability, the infection was received from another child, perhaps during attendance at school, possibly by the medium of a towel, or perhaps by the agency of the feet of a fly. While climatic conditions of heat, dust, wind greatly predispose to trachoma or sandy blight, the condition is essentially an infection from a previous case; so that the early recognition and isolation (exclusion from school) of the infected child is of the utmost importance, and can be best if not solely undertaken by an oculist. A travelling eye clinic, at which children in rural districts may be tested, where glasses may be prescribed, and, if necessary, supplied, and where infectious eyelid troubles may be eliminated, is the only known means of dealing satisfactorily with the matter. Only in three of the large country town centres—Bendigo, Ballarat, and Geelong—is an oculist available for refractive work. The result is that, though we notify a child at Horsham or Stawell to see an oculist, the nearest hospital attending to the condition is at Ballarat, a journey beyond the limits of the parent owing to time and expense. The immediate result is that, in the country districts, opticians flourish, and many druggists undertake eye-testing as a more or less lucrative sideline of business. After very careful consideration the Advisory Board decided, and their decision has been backed by the resolution of the Sydney meeting of the Australian Medical Congress, 1911, that the role of the optician is not to test eyes, but to fit glasses on the prescription of an oculist. For all intents and purposes, the hospital treatment of children's teeth, especially on the conservative side, is non-existent. When it is considered that thousands of children—over 200,000 in number—need dental attention, and what pronounced interference with general health and school life dental disease causes, this almost total neglect of a pressing necessity must be regarded as a most serious deficiency in the work of our hospitals, and from the point of view of education, of public health and of economy, is greatly to be regretted. The outlook for utilising hospitals as machinery for treatment is not therefore hopeful. The possible help of friendly societies and dental clubs of the same character as medical clubs is not desired by dentists, because of similar objections to those already raised against medical clubs and contract practice, which it is of no advantage to consider here. Finally, the dental clinic, after elimination of these possible methods, remains the only way known by which any adequate attack on dental disease seems possible or probable."

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Editorial.

Pharmaceutical Education in Australia.

When in 1881 the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society established a College of Pharmacy, after the University had refused to undertake the work of providing facilities for the course of instruction laid down by the Pharmacy Act of 1876, it was never anticipated that the institution, commenced in so unpretentious a way, would so rapidly develop until it became recognised as an integral part of the system of Technical Education in the State. That such a creditable result has followed the initial foundation of the school, speaks volumes for the foresight and careful management of the various members of the Council, who from time to time have devoted their thought and attention to the welfare of the institution.

One result of the centreing of pharmaceutical education in the College of Pharmacy has been that it has been possible to so adapt the course of training to make it particularly applicable to the future career of the young pharmacist. Full control of the administrative side has enabled the Council to select teachers and lecturers, who, by their training and experience, have been able to specialise in the various subjects of the curriculum to the great advantage of the students. The possession of a College of its own has also made it possible for the Council to undertake other classes of instruction designed to meet the special requirements of the examination course. As the headquarters of the craft in Victoria, the College of Pharmacy has exercised a no small influence in binding pharmacists more closely together, and this has certainly been a factor worthy of recognition in connection with the organisation side of the Society's work.

Turning to the other States, Queensland only has followed Victoria's example. The Brisbane College of Pharmacy is doing excellent work and developing on sound lines under the direction of Mr. R. C. Cowley, and affords a further illustration, if such were needed, of the value—we might almost say necessity—of practical pharmacists controlling the system of education laid down by the Statute.

In New South Wales educational matters appear to have arrived at a climax. The arrangement with the University whereby pharmacy students attended certain classes has for several years been acknowledged a failure. It has not fulfilled the anticipations of those who clamoured for University control, and its unsatisfactory effects have now caused the Pharmaceutical Society to cast around for other means of providing the necessary course of instruction.

South Australia has employed the University with more happy results. This is possibly due to the small number of students offering and the friendly relationship existing between the University teachers and Mr. J. H. Young, the secretary of the Society, ensuring a sympathetic reception by the University of the various suggestions which the Society has put forward from time to time for the betterment of the students.

Possibly Tasmania has not developed sufficiently to maintain a College of its own,

and consequently it recognises the lectures at the University and the Melbourne College of Pharmacy, reserving to itself the option at a later date of establishing a school of its own. Now that reciprocity has been established between Tasmania and Victoria probably more use will be made by Tasmanian students of the facilities which the Melbourne College is able to offer to students of pharmacy.

The absence, until recently, of a University in Western Australia, led the Pharmaceutical Council to arrange for the instruction of students at the Perth Technical School. The arrangement has been a fairly satisfactory one, but the danger of interference from outside sources is forcing the issue whether a special school for pharmaceutical students will not have to be established sooner or later.

New Zealand for many years has been confronted with the educational problem. Had there been one recognised centre a College of Pharmacy would before this have been an accomplished fact. Even now the tendency seems to be in the direction of special classes controlled by pharmacists in various centres, probably developing in the course of a few years to a central college in each of the North and South Islands.

Reviewing the position generally, experience seems to show that the efficient teaching of pharmacy demands specialised educational facilities. In Great Britain, Canada and the United States this has for long been recognised. In Australia, the best results have followed where a College of Pharmacy has been established, and it would seem that in the near future this fact will have to be recognised more fully than it has been in the past. Victoria, having pioneered the way, is in the happy position of knowing that its College of Pharmacy is on a sound footing. If, in some of the other States, there is a feeling that everything is not quite as it should be, no doubt the stress of local circumstances, rather than the apathy of pharmacists, has conduced to this result. We sincerely hope that out of the present position in the Mother State a College of Pharmacy, controlled by pharmacists, will successfully emerge, to the benefit of pharmaceutical students in particular, and the craft in general.

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The Month.

Camphor Poisoning.

Dr. M. K. Moss, Echuca, reports a case of camphor poisoning in a recent issue of the *Australian Medical Journal*. Cases of poisoning from this drug are sufficiently rare to make the case interesting. According to Dr. Moss, a child (female) æt 4½ years, weight 50 lbs., was given ʒij. of Lin. Camph. (equal to 30 grs. of pure camphor) in mistake for castor oil. The mistake was discovered one hour after, and she was taken out of bed. She seemed rather pale—not drowsy—inclined to twitch in hands and face; breathing was slightly jerky and with a little effort; the pulse rate was 100. The heart was very heaving in impulse and could be felt shaking the body. She was given Vin. Ipecac ʒ i., and in about half an hour vomited some chocolates and practically no oil. Her breath all the while smelt strongly of camphor. She had some auditory delusions—hearing voices in the distance continually repeating the days of the week and saying certain sentences. The pale colour persisted, but four hours after taking she was practically normal. The dose, 30 grains, is a large one, but probably the slight effect it had toxically was due to slow absorption owing to the dilution with olive oil.

Liquid Paraffin.

According to a report appearing in this issue, five Brisbane pharmacists have been fined for selling liquid paraffin not up to the Pharmacopœia standard. Apparently the samples seized did not represent the best class of oil obtainable on the market, but even admitting this to be so, there would appear to be considerable difficulty in procuring an oil which in all respects complied with the B.P. tests. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria recently had twelve samples of liquid paraffin examined. These comprised the best local and imported lines, manufactured by firms of high repute, yet the report of the Government Analyst showed that no sample was up to the prescribed standard. This raises the question as to whether the standard is excessively high. One of the preparations examined (Parrol) complied with all the tests except the specific gravity. According to the B.P. this should be 0.885 to 0.890, whereas the sample came out at 0.883. The compilers of the Pharmacopœia evidently recognise that a specific gravity of .885 to .890 is too high, as they have adopted in the third report of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy an improved standard in which the specific gravity is prescribed at 0.860 to 0.885. Applying the tests laid down by the Committee of Reference, four of the twelve samples examined complied with the standard. This seems to indicate that there is considerable difficulty in securing an oil of the prescribed quality. Whether all these points were brought out in the Brisbane cases is not clear in the report. But pharmacists generally will take the proceedings as a warning and be careful not to sell any oil labelled "Liquid Paraffin" unless it strictly complies with the B.P. One purveyor of liquid paraffin has dropped the word paraffin altogether, and now simply describes his preparation as an oil. The prosecution affords another illustration of the inadequacy of the present Pharmacopœia, and it is hoped that the new edition, so long needed, will shortly make its appearance.

Seidlitz Powders.

During the month an inspector in one of the southern suburbs of Melbourne was busy sampling Seidlitz Powders obtained from local pharmacists. Possibly prosecutions may follow. At any rate pharmacists should be on their guard to see that the powders they have in stock are the correct weight. In several cases there appears to have been a considerable discrepancy. The Health Department allows a margin of about five per cent. in weight either way, but several samples which were tested when it became known that samples were being taken were found to be considerably under the mark in weight. Dr. Johnston, of the Health Department, states that the department has not recently taken samples, so that probably

one of the municipal councils is acting in the matter. Dr. Johnston was asked whether a sample over weight would be regarded as not complying with the standard. He stated that it would, and that all the powders should be accurate, allowing for the slight variation permitted. Most pharmacists purchase their Seidlitz Powders already put up by wholesale houses, and accept them without question as being manufactured according to the B.P. standard. In the event of a prosecution, however, the pharmacist would have to take the responsibility, unless he had previously obtained a warranty from the manufacturer. It is therefore desirable to see that the weight is correct, as otherwise the unpleasantness of a police court prosecution may have to be faced.

The Sale of Strychnine.

The popularity of strychnine for the destruction of rabbits and its strong advocacy by the Vermin Destruction Branch, has led to a very large increase in the use of this poison in country districts, and the Pharmacy Board has had considerable difficulty in satisfactorily enforcing the Poisons Act. For obvious reasons it would be unwise to attempt too much, especially in this case, where large public interests are at stake. It is therefore very gratifying to note that, at the May meeting of the Board, it was reported that, as the result of negotiations which had been proceeding for some months, arrangements had been completed with Mr. F. E. Allan, chief inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, to allow his inspectors, numbering nearly seventy, to assist the Board in seeing that the Act is properly observed. Mr. Allan is now notifying the inspectors that they are to carefully observe whether storekeepers selling strychnine and other rabbit poisons are properly observing the provisions of the Poisons Act, and if any cases of infringement come under notice they are to be reported to him immediately. At the same time he asks pharmacists to co-operate with the department in retailing strychnine at reasonable prices, and suggests that arrangements should be made with rabbit leagues and groups of landowners to purchase the poison in large quantities at a reduced rate. He instanced one case where a pharmacist was charging 5s. an ounce, and said that it was not to be wondered at that farmers and others sought other channels through which they could purchase the poison more cheaply. Mr. Allan also pointed out that he insisted on powdered strychnine being used and not the crystals. This is a wise precaution, and as the powdered article coloured as required by the Poisons Act is now obtainable, there is no reason why it should not be sold in preference to the crystallised form. In matters of this sort, a give and take policy should be adopted, and seeing that the department is materially assisting the Pharmacy Board in its administrative work, it is not too much to ask pharmacists to reciprocate as much as possible.

The Sale of Poisons.

Under this heading the *Australasian Medical Gazette* refers to the legislation in Victoria which prohibits the sale of hypnotic and narcotic drugs to the order of a medical practitioner or registered dentist, and states: "We understand that this regulation is being satisfactorily observed by Victorian pharmacists, and it is specially worthy of note that it is the only instance in which pharmacists have voluntarily subjected themselves to restrictions of this nature. We hope that a similar restriction will be placed on the sale of these poisons in other States."

Native Hop.

Mr. W. H. Fleay contributes a short note in this issue on the Native Hop. The subject is an interesting one, and in view of the vogue which the plant has obtained in many parts as a medicinal agent, we shall be pleased to receive information from pharmacists in other districts regarding its use and therapeutic value. Mr. Fleay has shown considerable interest in the matter, as it was on his suggestion that Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. undertook the chemical examination of the leaves collected by Mr. Fleay, referred to in the last issue.

Victoria.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on Wednesday, May 13th, at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. C. E. Towl (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, Fleay, Jewkes, and Sayer. Mr. M. Rushton, President of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, was also present by invitation.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 242 to 324, were read and minuted.

To the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, returning reciprocity agreement duly executed.

To Mr. William Green, Delegate, re completion of his application to have his name restored to the register.

To the Chief Secretary, forwarding amended copy of the Regulations.

To the Australasian Medical Gazette, forwarding copy of the Regulation referring to the sale of Hypnotic and Narcotic drugs.

Mr. Andrew Wadsworth, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, wrote, stating that the letter from the Board in reference to the article in "Pharmaceutical Notes and News," on reciprocity, had been considered by the New South Wales Board. He greatly regretted the article, and desired to state that the Board wholly dissociated itself from opinions expressed in newspaper articles. He assured the Board that the New South Wales members had always endeavoured to encourage friendly relations between the States, and would always continue to pursue a policy towards that end.

From the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, forwarding copy of the Reciprocity Regulation recognising Victorian Examination Certificates, which had been approved and published in the Government Gazette.

From Mr. Frank E. Harsant, Wynyard, Tasmania, asking why he should have to pay 10/6 for a Certificate of Identity to enable him to become registered in Tasmania on his Victorian examination certificate. Informed that this was a matter of agreement between all of the Reciprocating Boards.

From the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, asking for particulars concerning Mr. William Witt and Mr. F. B. Witt, whose names were still on the New South Wales Register. Informed that both of the gentlemen named died some years ago.

Mr. A. E. Hustler, President of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, wrote, commending Mr. J. H. Young to the Board. Mr. Young had been Registrar for over twenty years, and was now taking a vacation of some months in Victoria.

Mr. D. A. Greenlees wrote, acknowledging receipt of the Board's intimation objecting to the use of the word "Chlorodyne" on lozenges sold by confectioners.

A complaint was received from a country district to the effect that Chlorodyne was being sold by grocers. The matter was referred to the Inspector for investigation.

Applications for Registration.—An application for registration by Mr. William T. G. Pinches, Church-street, Middle Brighton (Certificate, Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, by examination) was granted.

Mr. Walter William Dawson, 73 Ramsden-street, Clifton Hill, applied for registration as the holder of an Examination Certificate from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.—Granted, subject to the production of the necessary certificate of Competency and Identity.

Certificates of Identity were granted to Mr. Wm. A. Rodger, Winton, Queensland, and Mr. Frank E. Harsant, Wynyard, Tasmania.

Certificates under the Poisons Act.—Poisons licenses were granted to Mr. Otto Dettmann, Woomelang, and Frederick George Martin, Apollo Bay.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—The following apprenticeship indentures were registered:—Dorothy Zoe Warry to F. Buckhurst, Melbourne; Thomas Walter Lord to H. E. S. Bird, Shepparton; Andarina Wilkinson to R. W. Wilkinson, Maryborough; Mary Josephine Horan to F. Buckhurst, Melbourne; Arthur Edgar Clemence to C. J. Sayle, Melbourne; John Joseph Davey to H. Sutcliffe, Abbotsford; David John Anderson to D. Anderson, Bendigo; Cecil Herbert Dixon to G. W. MacGillivray, Geelong; Jas. Gordon Hislop to Jas. Hislop, Windsor.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The following names were erased from the Register:—

Percival Pike, 46 Berry-street, East Melbourne, deceased.

Chas. H. Williams, 6 Powell-street, South Yarra, for non-compliance with Section 84 of the Medical Act.

Police Reports.—Reports were received from the police relative to two cases of poisoning—one of Lysol, and one of Strychnine. In the Lysol case, the police had been unable to ascertaine where the poison had been purchased. Mr. Sayer said that he thought that many pharmacists did not know that it was necessary to label Lysol with their name and address. He thought that prominence should be given to this matter in the next report of the Board's proceedings. The President said that the Board must insist on a strict compliance with the labelling provisions of the Act, especially in the case of such dangerous poisons as Lysol.

Report of Prosecutions.—The Registrar reported that four cases under the Poisons Act had been heard during the month—two at Korumburra, and two at Leongatha, and that fines amounting to 30/-, with £10/13/8 costs, had been inflicted.

Bill to Amend the Poisons Act.—It was reported that the proposed Bill to amend the Poisons Act had been submitted to the Chief Secretary, and the various clauses had been explained to him. Mr Murray had approved generally of the Bill, and had promised to place it before the Cabinet at an early date.

Chemists and the Poisons Book.—Mr. Sayer reported that he had conferred with Superintendent Dungey, Bendigo, regarding the case of the

chemists at Swan Hill neglecting to keep a Poisons Book, as required by the Poisons Act. Superintendent Dungey had asked him if the Board desired the police to prosecute. After consideration, it was resolved that, as the offences had been officially brought under notice by the police, informations should be laid in both cases.

Vermin Destruction Inspectors.—The Registrar stated that Mr. Frank Allen, the Chief Inspector of the Vermin Destruction Department, had offered to assist the Board in carrying out the provisions of the Poisons Act. Mr. Allen had some sixty or seventy Inspectors throughout the State, and had promised to send a circular to each of them, asking them to see that the provisions of the Act were strictly observed. He was trying to arrange for a meeting of the Inspectors in Melbourne at an early date, and he would be glad if a representative of the Board could attend this meeting, and explain the provisions of the Act. It was resolved that the offer be accepted, with thanks, and that the Registrar attend the meeting on behalf of the Board.

The Board's Regulations—The President reported that the new Regulations under the Medical Act had now been completed and were awaiting the approval of the Governor-in-Council. He thought that they would be gazetted within the course of the next few days.

Reciprocity with New South Wales.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales in reference to the position of persons registered in Victoria under the reciprocity agreement of 1903. The President stated that he had instructed the Registrar to forward a reply to the points raised, and he thought that there would now be no further difficulty in regard to the matter.

The June Examinations.—Arrangements for the June Examinations were discussed and agreed to, and the examiners undertook to furnish the questions for the written and practical work.

Shepparton High School.—Mr. Sayer said that an application had been made to him to have the lectures in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany at the Shepparton Agricultural High School recognised by the Board. After discussion, it was resolved that the Board could not see its way to entertain the proposal.

General Business.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Bailey, presented the monthly financial statement, accounts were passed for payment, and, after other routine business had been dealt with, the President, on behalf of the Board, tendered to Mr. Rushton a very hearty welcome, and expressed the pleasure of the Board at his presence at the meeting that morning. Mr. Rushton thanked the President for the cordial welcome extended to him, and said that it had been a pleasure for him to be present. He desired to congratulate the Board on having such excellent rooms in which to transact its business, and wished it every success in the important work it had to perform.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday, May 6th, at 11 a.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. A. R. Bailey (in the chair), and Messrs. Champion, Francis, Gabriel, Kernot, Leete, Owen, Pickford, Rankin, and Taylor. Apology from Mr. Cossar.

Correspondence.—From the Melbourne City Council, intimating that the suggestion to name the short street running along the north side of the College "Pharmacy Place" had been approved, and that the street would be so named accordingly.

From Mr. G. N. Heyward, Armadale, thanking the Council for its congratulations on his recent election to the Prahran Council, and stating that among the many congratulations received, there was none he appreciated more than the kindly thoughts of his fellow pharmacists.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., Lecturer in Chemistry, wrote, recommending the addition of the following works to the Library, namely:—"Organic Chemistry for Medical Students," by Professor Walker; "Quantitative Chemical Analysis," by Cumming and Kay. Both of these works, he stated, would be excellent for senior students to use for consultation. It was resolved that a copy of the above two works, and also the first volume of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," be procured and placed in the Library.

From the Honourable the Minister of Health, Mr. J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., intimating his willingness to preside at the Conversazione on May 20th, and to distribute the prizes to the successful students for 1913.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding copy of a circular respecting Liquor Cresolis Compositus, A.P.F., which had been sent to every medical man and pharmacist in Queensland.

From the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, commending Mr. J. H. Young, who was at present in Victoria on a well-earned holiday, to the Society.

From the Secretary of the Malvern Dispensary, asking for particulars of ruling rates of salaries for Dispensing Chemists, and inquiring if there was any scarcity or otherwise of dispensary assistants. The particulars asked for were forwarded, and it was also pointed out that the conditions of labour in the various dispensaries were of so onerous a nature, that, unless higher salaries were paid, there would always be a scarcity of good assistants.

From Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., forwarding a copy of the book issued for distribution to those attending the last Medical Congress in Auckland. Resolved that a letter of thanks be sent.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—

Chas. S. Buckley, Camberwell.
Thos. E. Wade, Auburn.
Jas. J. H. Young, Tyabb.

Advertising the A.P.F.—The proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, that the various State Societies should *pro rata* con-

tribute to the cost of advertising the A.P.F. in the new Medical Gazette, which was shortly to be published, was further considered, and, on the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Kernot, it was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the New South Wales Society stating that the Society was willing to contribute its *pro rata* share towards the cost of the advertising, provided that each of the other States fell in with the agreement.

Bacteriological Class.—The President reported that, together with the Secretary, he had had an interview with Dr. R. J. Bull, Director of the Bacteriology Department, Melbourne University, regarding the proposed class. Dr. Bull stated that he thought a course of about six practical lectures, illustrated by good lantern views, and adapted particularly to pharmacists' requirements would be of greater interest and value than a prolonged course of instruction. He would be open to undertake this course of lectures if a sufficient number of students entered. After discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Taylor, that, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with Dr. Bull, the class be established. It was decided that the fee for the course should be £1/1/-, and that the lectures would be held on Monday evenings at 8.30 p.m., commencing about the middle of June.

The Factories Bill.—The President reported that, together with the Secretary, he had had an interview with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and submitted the Society's Draft Bill to amend the Shop and Factories Act. Personally, he did not think there was much possibility of any new legislation of this kind being introduced during the forthcoming session of Parliament. Other members of the Council thought that it would be unwise to attempt to rush the measure through at an inopportune time, and it was decided to allow the matter to remain in abeyance for the time being, and when opportunity presented itself, to bring the subject before individual members of Parliament.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The President reported that Professor Osborne, of the Melbourne University, had consented to deliver a lecture on "The Body as an Engine," in connection with the annual Conversazione to be held on May 20th. The Minister of Health would preside, and present the prizes. Invitations would be sent out in the course of a few days.

British Science Association.—The President said that he and the Secretary were present at the recent meeting in the Town Hall of the General Committee in connection with the forthcoming visit of the British Science Association to Australia. He outlined the arrangements which had been made in connection with the Melbourne visit, which would take place from August 13th to 20th. Mr. Kernot said that he thought that the Society should be officially represented at the various functions, particularly as there were such a large number of distinguished visitors coming. He moved that the President and Secretary be appointed as the representatives of the Society. Mr Owen seconded the motion, which was carried.

Report of the Tariff Committee.—Mr. Rankin reported that the Tariff sub-committee had conferred with the representatives of the various wholesale houses in reference to the proposed increase in the tariff on packed goods, etc. Mr. Owen said that he did not think that any exception could be taken to the small increases proposed. The wholesale houses did not intend raising their prices in any way, and he thought that the encouragement of local industries should be supported. The President said that he understood that the South Suburban Chemists' Association intended to oppose the higher duties. Mr. Leete raised the question as to whether the higher tariff would not lead to British and foreign firms establishing factories in Australia. It was ultimately decided to postpone further consideration of the matter until next meeting.

Optical Class.—The Secretary reported that the Second Course of Lectures in Optics commenced on April 22nd, and that fifteen students had entered for the course. The Lecturers recommended that certain apparatus be purchased, and submitted a list of their requirements, which was approved.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and the meeting adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

The ninth meeting of the Central Committee was held at the College of Pharmacy on Thursday, 23rd April, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Present.—Messrs. Sayle (in the chair), Goode, Jones, May, Black, Wasley, Leete, Lock, and the Secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. May, that the minutes of the previous meeting be confirmed.

The Secretary then read the letter he had forwarded to each Secretary of the various Sections in regard to "Chemists meeting Doctors in conference in their respective districts." It was moved by Mr. May, seconded by Mr. Goode, that this be received.

Re Circular to the Doctors.—Mr. Goode, North Melbourne Section, said that in his districts, from enquiries, doctors seemed very favourable to such a conference, and that his Section approved of the proposed action.

Mr. Black, Fitzroy and Collingwood Section, reported that the feeling in that Section was that any of these overtures should come from headquarters or the P.D.L., and that they considered in that district they were hardly in touch enough with the doctors to justify meeting them in conference, as proposed.

Mr. May, Richmond Section, reported that no meeting had been held by his Section this month, but, speaking personally, he felt sure his members would fall in with the movement.

Mr. Merfield, East Suburban Section, reported, by telephone, that his Section was in accord with the movement.

Mr. Wasley, City Section, reported the following motion from the City Section:—"That this Section of the City Chemists is quite in accord with the idea of holding conferences with the doctors, but considers, as a preliminary to such a thing, to first approach the Medical Profession with a series of monthly circulars, bringing the A.P.F. under their notice; at the same time specifying and making special reference to some seasonable A.P.F. preparation on each occasion, and then, perhaps, later, follow this up by socially meeting the medical men at a Smoke Night at the College, and that this circular be sent by the Metropolitan Chemists' Association Executive."

Mr. Leete, South Suburban Section, reported that his Section approved of the idea. Mr. Leete said that, personally, he thought it was very necessary before such a scheme was entered on to have something tangible to put before the medical men, for he hardly thought the medical men would simply like to meet chemists socially.

The following motion was put by Mr. Goode, seconded by Mr. Leete, and carried unanimously:—"That the matter of approaching the doctors in conference in their respective districts be held over for the present."

It was further moved by Mr. Jones, and seconded by Mr. Lock, that the City Section's motion be referred to the Sections for ways and means to proceed with these suggestions, and that the delegates report at the next meeting.

Re Uniform Metropolitan Price List.—It was moved by Mr. Leete, and seconded by Mr. Goode, that a special meeting of the Central Committee be held this day fortnight, May 7th, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the College of Pharmacy, to consider the price list.

Special Meeting of Central Committee.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association was held at the College of Pharmacy, on Thursday morning, May 7th, at 10 o'clock, to draw up a uniform price-list for the metropolitan area.

Present.—Messrs. Leete (in the chair), Merfield, Vale, Wasley, Markham, Goode, Bartleman, Black, and the Secretary.

Apologies from Messrs. Jones and Buckhurst.

Consideration of Price List.—The whole of the morning was devoted to this, but it was not possible to complete the list.

The price of Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was settled by the Executive, in future to be 1/3 per bottle.

The price of Martin and Pleasance's Homoeopathic remedies received considerable discussion, and it was agreed that the price be fixed at 1/- per bottle, or three bottles for 2/6.

It was further moved and seconded, and carried unanimously, that the minimum price for the sale of any poison which is to be registered in the "Poisons Book" be 1/-.

It was reported that the committee hoped to complete the list at an early date.

City Section.

A meeting of the City Section was held at Champion's Queen's Arms Hotel, Swanston-street, on Tuesday evening, the 21st April, at 8.30.

Present.—Messrs. White (in the chair), Murphy, Sale, Wasley, Lock, Towl, Cheshire, and the Secretary.

The proposed circular re "Chemists meeting Doctors in conference in their respective districts" was then discussed by members at length, when the following motion was moved by Mr. Towl, seconded by Mr. Sayle, and carried unanimously:—"That this Section of the City Chemists is quite in accord with the idea of holding conferences with the Doctors, but considers, as a preliminary to such a thing, to first approach the Medical Profession with a series of monthly circulars bringing the A.P.F. under their notice, at the same time specifying and making special reference to some seasonable A.P.F. preparation on each occasion, and then, perhaps, later, follow this up by socially meeting the medical men at a Smoke Night at the College, and that this circular be sent by the Metropolitan Chemists' Association Executive."

Mr. Cheshire then moved that Mr. Towl draft the first circular to submit to the next meeting of this Section with which to approach the medical men, according to the above resolution. This was seconded by Mr. Lock, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary of the P.A.T.A. desired to get an opinion from members as to what was the usual price charged in the city for Messrs. Allen and Hanburys' Pastilles. Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, of Sydney, had made an application to list their lines on the Victorian P.A.T.A., and their Pastilles were listed in Sydney at a minimum retail price of 6d. and 1/-. The general expression of opinion was that 9d. and 1/3 was the usual price.

Central Committee Meeting.

The 10th Committee Meeting was held at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, May 19, at 10 a.m.

Present — Messrs. Sayle (in chair), Jones, Vale, Leete, Bartleman, May, Black, Merfield, and Secretary. Apologies from Messrs. Wasley, Wheeler, and Markham.

The minutes of the previous meeting, and also of the special meeting, were read and confirmed.

City Section's Motion re A.P.F.—Mr. Bartleman, for the Northern Suburbs, reported that some time ago seven chemists in his district had got together, each subscribing 10s., and had sent out samples and circulars on A.P.F. matter to 23 doctors for seven months. Results were practically fruitless. His section considered the idea good of sending out a first-class man among the doctors, but could not see where the funds were to come from. They favoured the idea of asking the editors of the pharmaceutical press to open their columns for suggestions, how best to bring the A.P.F. forward prominently before medical men.

Mr. Vale, North Melbourne and Essendon, reported that samples and circulars should be sent

out by the central committee, and that delegates should canvass members of their section for at least a 5s. subscription towards same.

Mr. Leete (Sth. Surburban Association) said that his section was of opinion that a case containing samples of each one of the A.P.F. prescriptions be placed at the University for use of the 5th year medical students. Mr. Leete further moved that a circular be sent out to all chemists in Victoria to see to what extent they would help the movement financially.

Mr. May (Richmond section) reported that no meeting had been held last month. He said, some years ago, nine members in his district put in £1 1s. each, and sampled and circularised doctors re A.P.F. matter. Results were nil.

Mr. Merfield (Eastern Suburbs) reported that members in his district had tried in a similar way, and results were nil. Mr. Merfield outlined a scheme, which was to get hold of a first-class man to specialise on A.P.F. products only, continually keeping them before the medical men, and proceed in the same way as such a house as B. W. and Co. does in introducing its lines successfully with the medical profession.

It was finally moved by Mr. Bartleman, seconded by Mr. Merfield, that it is the opinion of this Committee that the Secretary first write to the Editors of the Pharmaceutical Press, asking them to open their columns for suggestions how best to bring the A.P.F. forward prominently before the medical men. And, further, that in view of the different opinions expressed by the various sections the time is not yet ripe to proceed at present with circularising the doctors; and that, further, after particulars have appeared in the press a circular should be sent out to see how many chemists and to what extent they will be prepared to do the thing properly.

The rest of the Patents Price List was then completed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman ended the meeting.

Food and Drug Standards.

The Victorian Board of Public Health, at the meeting held on May 5, approved of the recommendations of the Commonwealth and Interstate Conference on Uniform Standards for Foods and Drugs. For some time past the local Food Standards Committee has had the recommendations under consideration, and the results of its deliberations were before the Board for its approval. With one or two minor alterations, the Board accepted the standards submitted by the Foods Committee. It is now expected that the Regulations will shortly be gazetted.

Registration of Masseurs.

A deputation from the Australian Massage Association waited upon Dr. E. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Health on May 21, and asked that a Bill for the Registration of Masseurs might be introduced. Dr. Robertson said he would place the request before the Minister.

Bacteriological Class.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is arranging for a special course of six lectures in Bacteriology, to be delivered by Dr. R. J. Bull. Pharmacists desirous of attending are invited to forward their names to the secretary,

Dental.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on Friday, April 18, 1914.

The President (Dr. Springthorpe) occupied the chair. Also present—Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Iliffe, Dr. Nihill, Dr. Philpots, and Dr. Yule.

Applications for Registration.—Karl Kandler and Wilhelm Kandler, who had lately arrived in this State from Munich, applied for registration as dentists. They produced testimonials from a number of foreign dentists with whom they had respectively served various periods of employment. The Board unanimously decided that the applications disclosed no valid grounds for registration as dentists in Victoria.

Restoration of Name to Dentists' Register.—Samuel Symms personally applied to have his name restored to the Dentists' Register, it having been struck off through his having failed to notify the Registrar of his change of address. The application was complied with.

Registration as a Dentist.—P. E. Ward, having passed the *sine curriculo* examination, applied for registration as a dentist. The application was complied with.

Treasurer of the Board.—Mr. Iliffe was unanimously re-elected treasurer of the Board for the year ending 28th February, 1915.

Infringement of the Act.—A case of infringement of the Act was brought under the notice of the Board, and the Registrar was instructed to take immediate action with reference thereto.

Amendment of the Curriculum.—The following amendment of the curriculum, relating to the course for the L.D.S. Diploma, was approved by the Board:—

As regards the course of professional study.

Second Year.—During the second year students shall also attend the following course of lectures and demonstrations:—Mechanical Dentistry (Vulcanite Work). The course of demonstration at the Australian College of Dentistry.

The following shall also be a subject of examination for the second year:—Mechanical Dentistry (Vulcanite Work).

Annual Report.—The Annual Report was submitted by the Registrar, approved by the Board, and ordered to be forwarded on to the Chief Secretary.

New South Wales.

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of the Board of Pharmacy was held on May 12th, 1914

Present—Mr. A. Wadsworth (in the chair) and Messrs. W. Short, F. P. J. Gray, and T. S. Loney.

Police Reports were received from Murwillumbah, in which the officer said that inquiries had been made respecting the sale of lysol by unlicensed storekeepers, but they had failed to obtain evidence to substantiate the charge. One storekeeper confessed that he had bought from the local chemist a bottle of lysol, and enclosed it in an order for a customer.

Mr. Short said that where a storekeeper received an order for a number of lines which he had not in stock, but merely bought in and forwarded to his customer, he did not think that they could call this a breach of the Act, and he thought that they should draw a very distinct line between such an act and that of a man who regularly stocked and sold poison to any person who came in and asked for it.

Enforcing the Poisons Act.—Communications were also received from Mudgee regarding the sale of poisons by unqualified persons in that town, and a sale docket was sent showing the sale of two ounces of uncoloured strychnia by a storekeeper in that town. The sender of the letter asked what the Board was doing to protect the rights of qualified men in this matter, as the sales were made to a youth under 21 years of age

Mr. Short said that the quantity which constituted a wholesale transaction was at one time under dispute, and was undefined.

Mr. Forster pointed out that they had a decision of a Grenfell magistrate in a case in which a man was fined £5 for selling 1 oz. of strychnia, and it was then ruled that the sale of small quantities of an article could not possibly be regarded as a wholesale transaction. The Board decided to notify the police of the district.

Mr. Loney said that he thought that their policy should be rather one of a preventative than a punitive character. He would like all who may have broken the Poisons Act in ignorance to be warned, and if they then repeated the offence prosecution should follow. This he considered a safe and a wise policy to pursue.

Botany Lectures.—A communication was received from the University with regard to the Botany Lectures. It was explained that the accommodation at the University was inadequate to the demands upon the room, and the present arrangements were necessary to meet the requirements of all the students. There would be an alteration as soon as possible, but the course, as laid down, would be adhered to for the current year. Mr. Gray said that this was all that they could expect. The arrangements had been made for the rest of the year, and no matter how inconvenient the pharmacists might find it, they could only put up with it. Mr. Short moved, and Mr. Gray seconded, "that the University authorities be asked to allow the Board to have a voice in the matter of the time tables for lectures at which pharmacy students were expected to attend." This was carried.

Registration under the Pharmacy Act.—Thomas A. White, of Sydney (Ph.C. of New Zealand), and Arthur F. Watts, of Sydney (Passed Final), applied for registration, and the same was granted.

Registration under the Poisons Act.—Pharmacists' license to sell poisons was granted to T. A. White and A. F. Watts, of Sydney.

Annual Poisons Licenses.—Ten licenses were granted to storekeepers.

Registration of Indentures.—Olga V. Reeves to Miss Louisa Wilson, of Killara (term 3 years), and J. L. Donnison to L. M. Pattinson and J. Spence (term 4 years), were registered.

In Lieu of Preliminary.—The application of Eric B. Stacey for acceptance of his Primary Examination of the Adelaide University in lieu of Preliminary was granted.

New Victorian Regulations and Schedule.—The Registrar laid on the table a copy of the Victorian Regulations and Schedule. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Committee appointed to deal with an amended Poisons Act for consideration and report as to how far the Victorian Regulations might be embodied in the proposed Amended Act in this State.

Reciprocity.—The Registrar read a further communication from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, in which the legal position of pharmacists from N.S.W. registered in Victoria was pointed out. The letter stated that there were only seven New South Wales men on the Victorian Register under the agreement. The Registrar read the agreement, and pointed out that it was the same as existed between N.S.W. and Tasmania, and also with Queensland and with Great Britain. Mr. Gray, in proposing that the Reciprocity Agreement be signed, and thus ratified, said that, on the former occasion, they had a document as carefully worded and as replete with legal formality as the one before them now, and yet it was set aside, and they had no assurance that the same fate would not await the present agreement.

Mr. Loney said that the same point might be raised in the present instance as was formerly raised. There was no mention in the agreement of any method by which the agreement could be cancelled.

Mr. Wadsworth said that they had no guarantee that this agreement would not be treated as the last one, and become so much waste paper. The last agreement was declared to be illegal, and the Crown Law Department might again revise its opinion. However, it was the only agreement which Victoria would accept, and they had to make the best of it.

[The Crown Law Department has never revised its opinion. The question of what was a "Certificate of Competency" was never answered in any other manner than in the opinion given in November, 1913.—Ed. A.J.P.]

The motion that the agreement be signed by the President and Registrar on behalf of the Board was carried.

Poisons Bill.—Mr. Wadsworth said that he thought that they had better allow the consideration of this Bill to stand over until after a meeting of the Committee appointed in this matter was ready with a Report.

Mr. Short said that he thought the matter was still in the hands of the sub-committee appointed some time ago, and he proposed that the report of this committee be considered at their next meeting. This motion was seconded by Mr. Gray, and carried.

Appointment of Assistant Registrar.—A number of applications having been received, Mr. Wadsworth said that he had gone very carefully through them, and out of the 120 three had been selected, and finally, it was recommended that Mr. Norman N. Miller be appointed. It was agreed to recommend the appointment of Mr. Miller for the concurrence of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, who had agreed to pay half the salary. Mr. Gray moved, and Mr. Loney seconded a motion to this effect.

Special Examinations.—Mr. Short pointed out that it would be advisable in future to ask all students who applied for a special examination to deposit a fee of one guinea, to be forfeited if the student did not present himself for the examination after applying. They had had 14 applications for a special examination in May, and perhaps 10 would put in an appearance. This was becoming a common practice, and if even 3 or 4 only came up, the cost would be practically the same. Some students signed a requisition for a special examination with really no idea of sitting for the same, but merely to swell the number, so that others might go up. He gave notice of motion to the effect that a deposit of one guinea be demanded from all students applying for special examination, such fee to be forfeited if the student fails to present himself.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held on May 12th. There were present Mr. F. P. J. Gray (President), in the chair, and Messrs. McKimm, Schofield, Loney, Short, and Wadsworth.

Australasian Formulary.—A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, re advertising the Formulary in the medical organ of the B.M.A. The Council of the Society was willing to co-operate on condition that the cost of the same was shared on a membership basis. Mr. Gray said that they were now only waiting for a reply from Victoria.

New Members.—Chas. E. Lane, of Kempsey; Norman Small, of Annandale; and M. M. Blackall, of Barraba, applied for admission as members. A ballot was taken, and these applicants were declared duly elected.

Early Closing.—Mr. Gray said that, at the last meeting of delegates, it was decided to call a mass meeting of pharmacists. All associations were in favour of a later hour of closing than the Central Association. A meeting would be convened at an early date to discuss the matter.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. Gray announced that, at the recent meeting of the Pharmacy Board, the appointment of Mr. Norman Miller was recommended to the conjoint position of Assistant Registrar to the Pharmacy Board, and Assistant Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society.

It was proposed by Mr. McKimm, and seconded by Mr. Schofield, "that the appointment of Mr. Miller be confirmed." Carried.

Education.—Mr. Gray suggested that an Education Committee, consisting of the President of the Board of Pharmacy, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Examiners of the Board of Pharmacy, be appointed to deal with educational matters, and take such steps as they deemed desirable to advance the same. Mr. Wadsworth said that it was time that they made some move in this direction. The University seemed to have turned them down, and it was now open to them to make what other arrangements they saw fit to see that their students received a proper training. They had interviewed Mr. Carmichael, and now that Mr. Holman was acting in his absence, it might be necessary for them to see him also, and lay before him some plan for the better education of the pharmacists of the future.

Mr. McKimm said that he quite agreed with former speakers as to the great necessity of securing for their students the best educational advantages possible.

Mr. Wadsworth said that, according to reports published in the daily press, the University was making provision for the education of medical students, and even veterinary students, in pharmacy, and pharmacy students were not adequately provided for at all. It was very necessary that they should do all in their power to bring about a better state of things.

It was agreed that a committee, consisting of Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Gray, and the two examiners, Mr. T. S. Loney and Mr. W. Short, should form a committee to deal with the matter.

Recognition of Services.—Mr. Gray asked Mr. A. Wadsworth to retire from the Council, in order that the other members of Council might discuss a matter in which he was personally interested. Mr. Wadsworth accordingly withdrew.

Mr. Gray said that for some time past the work of the Society had entailed a great amount of work upon certain of its officials, and especially upon Mr. C. J. Carroll and Mr. A. Wadsworth. The work before the Wages Board and in connection with Early Closing had been especially strenuous, and Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Carroll had occupied a prominent position in connection with the protection of the interests of master pharmacists and of pharmacy generally. At the same time it had been felt that the work had not been suitably recognised by their fellow pharmacists. He proposed that the Society's Gold Medal be awarded to Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Carroll, and also that they be elected Life Members of the Society, as an acknowledgment of

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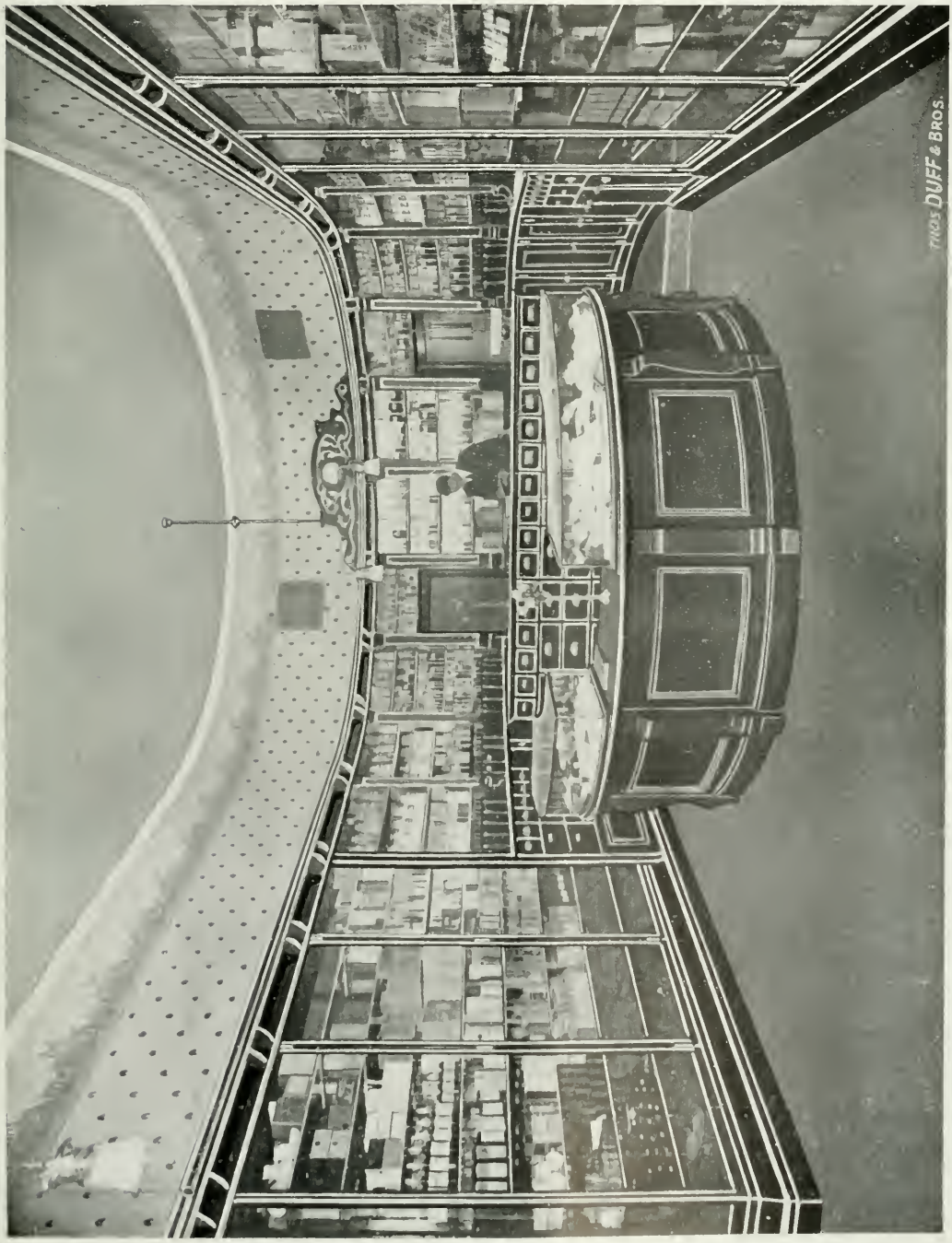

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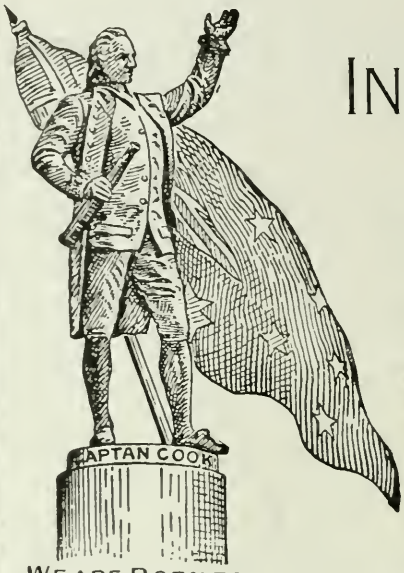

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the services rendered. It was to Mr. Wadsworth that they owed the accomplishment of the reciprocity agreement with Great Britain.

Mr. Short raised the question as to whether the Council could award the medal for anything but marks received at the examinations. Mr. Forster assured the Council that there was no limit to their power in awarding the Society's medal. Mr. Loney said he thought that the course proposed would be a graceful act and one very appropriate to mark the appreciation felt by the Council in the work of the two gentlemen they sought to honour.

Mr. Short said that if they carried out the proposed presentation, it would be advisable to make the present at a dinner, to which the whole of the trade might be present. He was sure that pharmacists would take tickets for such an occasion, and the present would not only be from the Council, but from the whole Society, and from the trade generally. Such an expression of esteem would be valued even more than the life membership or the medal. The motion that the Society's medal and life membership be awarded to Mr. C. J. Carroll and Mr. A. Wadsworth was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wadsworth resumed his seat at the Council, and Mr. Gray officially announced to him the resolution that had just been passed.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he was deeply conscious of the great honour that the Council sought to confer upon him, and he was glad that they appreciated the efforts that, in conjunction with Mr. Carroll, he had put forth on behalf of pharmacy. He was only a young man, and hoped to live many years yet to serve the Society. It would also be an incentive to the younger members to put forth their best efforts in the service of the Society when they knew that the Council and members appreciated their services. He would keep what further he had to say until the occasion of the presentation.

Northern Suburbs Pharmacists' Association

The annual meeting of the Northern Suburbs Pharmacists' Association was held at North Sydney on May 6. There were present Mr. H. D. B. Cox (President), in the chair, and Messrs. Baxter, Bevege, Inglis, Sadler, Brown, Green, Park, Price, Manning and Zions.

The annual report was read by the secretary. The following is a synopsis of the same. The Association has been in existence for six years, and the membership has increased so as to include all pharmacists within the area. There have been four meetings of members during the year, and these have been well attended.

Early Closing.—So far as legislation goes the Association finds itself no better off than when the Association was first formed six years ago. Though they have often had reason to hope for the application of an Early Closing Act to include chemists' shops they have been disappointed. There has, however, been a voluntary agreement among the chemists of the Chatswood district for the closing of the pharmacies of the suburb at 8 p.m., and for shorter ing of the hours on Saturdays and Sundays, which has been a great success. An arrangement has also been made among the pharmacists of the Ridge-street district for closing on Saturday afternoons, which has also worked well. In both cases the arrangements have proved both satisfactory and beneficial. The views of the members were represented to the Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration during the sittings of the Commission in Sydney.

Among other important work undertaken by the Association has been the limitation of the delivery of medicines and a slight adjustment of the schedule of prices. The revision of the agreement between pharmacists and lodges has been one of the most important works undertaken.

New Associations.—During the past year there have been several new suburban associations formed, and the outcome has been the formation of a Chemists' Standing Committee, as a central organisation composed of the delegates from the various associations. This committee has had many important matters under its consideration, including the increased prices charged by the wholesale trade and matters in connection with the National Health Insurance proposals.

The death of Mr. Sydney Mears is referred to, and the loss that pharmacy has sustained by his premature death deeply regretted. Mr. Mears, up to the day of his death, was actively employed in work for the benefit of pharmacists throughout the State.

The President (Mr. Cox) moved the adoption of the report, and said that, as they were entering upon the seventh year of their existence, they could congratulate themselves upon the fact, as many similar associations did not last so long. They had set a model for almost every similar association throughout New South Wales. They were the pioneers in early closing and price protection among pharmacists, and he was glad to see that their code word had been adopted by other associations, and was almost universally used throughout the metropolitan areas. He urged the members to give their strongest support to P.A.T.A., and also to P.D.L.

Mr. Park seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and said that he could fully endorse what had been said by Mr. Cox.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. H. B. D. Cox; Secretary, Mr. H. Price; Treasurer, Mr. Baxter; Committeemen, Messrs. Park, Inglis, and Manning; Auditor, Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. Park moved that this Association congratulate Mr. Zions upon bringing out the P.A.T.A. list in book form. The motion was seconded by Mr. Sadler, and carried.

Mr. Zions acknowledged the motion, and thanked the speakers for their eulogistic remarks. He gave an interesting account of the rise and progress of P.A.T.A., and claimed for it the support of all retail pharmacists.

Amendment of Prices.—The Association approved of the amendment of the retail price list, which had been in operation since 1908, and an amended list will be issued to the members.

Visit of Queensland Cricketers to Sydney.

A team of pharmacist cricketers and friends arrived in Sydney on April 22 to play a return match with the C.C.C. of Sydney. They were met on the Sydney railway station in the morning and escorted to the Hotel Sydney, where most of the party had secured accommodation. The team was a very fairly representative one. The Brisbane wholesale houses were represented by A. Winstanley (Elliott Bros., Ltd.) and D. Goodall and W. Steel (Taylor and College); Master Pharmacists were M. Martin, F. H. Phillips, A. Sherrard, and G. W. Ward; the other members of the team were M. J. McDermott and J. Bourke, chemist's assistants, and M. Moroney and F. East (not pharmacists). Accompanying the team were Mr. W. Allen, of Ipswich, and Mr. W. Trouton, of Brisbane (pharmacists), also Mr. W. Morgan (scorer). J. McDermott and Master Roland Ward.

As usual the wholesalers occupied a prominent position in the N.S.W. team. Elliott Bros. Ltd. were represented by A. W. Jones, A. Barnes, and C. Lumb, Sayers Allport by Mr. Atlee Hunt, Kemp Campbell by J. S. McNamara, and Potter and Birks by Eric Birks. The retailers were represented by Mr. F. P. J. Gray, S. T. Loney, A. R. King, A. C. Bevege, and D. Glazier.

At the Hotel Sydney a formal welcome was tendered to the visitors by Mr. F. P. J. Gray, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, and by Mr. A. Wadsworth, on behalf of the New South Wales Board of Pharmacy, and Mr. G. W. Ward (manager) and Mr. A. Sherrard (secretary) responded on behalf of the Queenslanders. In the afternoon a practice match was played on the Marrickville oval, and the following day the match was commenced at the Waverley oval. Mr. A. W. Jones captained the New South Wales team, and, winning the toss, sent his team first to the wickets. The match was keenly exciting at times, but the home team were evidently at home, and soon made a good score, the first innings resulting in 205 for New South Wales, while Queensland, following, scored 52. In the second innings New South Wales scored 172, and Queensland 115; New South Wales, therefore, won by 210 runs.

Mr. A. W. Jones, for New South Wales, took both the trophy for the highest score and for the best bowling average; he therefore chose the batting prize presented by Mr. A. Wadsworth, and Mr. A. R. King, therefore, took the bowling prize.

The absence of Mr. F. W. Firth was regretted, but business prevented his taking part in the match.

At the luncheon on the first day of the match, Dr. Elliott presided, and proposed the health of the visitors, coupled with the name of Mr. Ward, their manager. Mr. Ward responded, and proposed the health of the C.C.C. of Sydney, and Mr. Cole responded. Mr. Gray proposed the health of the wholesale trade, and said that they desired to acknowledge the substantial help always accorded to the cricket matches by the wholesale houses; without this help the Inter-state matches could not be carried out. Mr. R. K. Allport responded, and remarked that without the retailers there would be no wholesalers. The ladies were thanked for their provision of the luncheon, and Mrs. McNamara responded.

The visitors had beautiful weather throughout their stay, and appeared to spend a very pleasant holiday. In the evenings a theatre party and a visit to White City formed part of the programme, and visits to various harbour resorts made them better acquainted with Sydney.

General News.

Outbreak of Small-pox.—The recent fresh outbreak of small-pox has revived the demand for vaccination shields, and the occurrence of 16 cases on May 11 created a bit of a scare, but, when the fact that 11 of these cases were members of one family, it will be seen that the sources of infection were less serious than if the whole sixteen came from as many separate localities. Large stocks of fresh lymph were speedily prepared by the Sydney Pathological Laboratory, and made available for the medical profession through Elliott Bros. Ltd., who have secured the sole distributing rights.

Mr. F. Flowers, the new Minister for Health, appears to have his hands full in providing hospital accommodation in New South Wales. Mr. Flowers is a painter by trade, and is a great Temperance advocate. As Vice-President of the Executive Council, he has won the good opinions of many who do not belong to his party in politics. The B.M.A. branch in Sydney congratulated the Government on the appointment.

The Secretaryship of the Board of Health is now filled by Mr. T. H. Neely, formerly accountant to the Chief Secretary's Department, Mr. G. H. King, the former secretary, having been appointed as Under-Secretary to the Chief Secretary. The removal of Mr. King, though a promotion to him, will mean a serious loss to the Health Department, as he was a very capable officer, and it is largely due to his tact and ability that the Pure Foods Act has been administered with so little friction and inconvenience to business men in Sydney. Mr. King was always ready to furnish information and to point out a mistake rather than to punish any person who offended unwittingly.

Washington H. Soul, Pattinson and Co. Ltd. recently held their 23rd half-yearly meeting, and the sum of £21,610 was shown to the credit of their profit and loss account. The total assets of the company are valued at £230,361. A dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 6d. per share was declared.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, Government Botanist, has retired from the position of hon. secretary to the Royal Society of New South Wales, which he has filled for the past 21 years.

Queensland.

Liquid Paraffin Not Up to Standard.

Chemists Prosecuted.

At the Brisbane City Court on April 24 the Health Department proceeded against five chemists in the city, by way of test cases, for having sold liquid paraffin which was not of the substance demanded by the purchaser. The cases were heard by Colonel R. A. Moore, P.M.

Mr. Martin, from the Crown Law office, appeared to prosecute. Mr. T. W. Bouchard, M.L.A., represented all the defendants, who pleaded guilty.

Another firm (also represented by Mr. Bouchard) had been summoned for a similar offence, but the summons was returnable on a later date, and after discussion as to whether it should be heard in conjunction with the others, it was decided that it should be heard on the day set down.

Mr. Martin explained that Inspector Young, acting under directions of the Commissioner of Health, went to certain chemists' shops on 20th March, and took samples of liquid paraffin, which was a drug within the meaning of the Act. The samples taken were analysed by Mr. T. M'Coll, assistant Government analyst, who found that they did not comply with the characters and tests laid down in the British Pharmacopœia.

Colonel Moore: Do I understand that if it was sold under a name not included in the British Pharmacopœia there would have been no offence?

Mr. Bouchard: That is so.

Mr. Martin: There would not have been an offence under this section. He went on to say that this article, which was sold as liquid paraffin for internal use, was ordinary white oil used as lubricating machine oil, and was not recognised as an internal remedy.

Colonel Moore: I have taken an interest in this question, and ascertained the prices. A friend of mine says it is 5s. 6d. a gallon. Is this the stuff mentioned?

Mr. Martin: The analyst says it is. The public buy it for liquid paraffin and pay liquid paraffin price for it.

Colonel Moore: It is a desperate thing we should look on our internal economy as a steam engine. I have taken this stuff. (Laughter.)

Mr. Martin said the Pharmacopœia description of liquid paraffin was "a clear, oily liquid obtained from petroleum after the more volatile portions have been removed by distillation." The department was anxious to see that the public got a fair deal.

Colonel Moore: What is wrong with the samples?

Mr. Martin: They do not come up to the standard. They should be colourless, odourless, and tasteless, and the samples were of faint straw colour, tasted of mineral oil, and had odour. There was also fluorescence, whereas there should be none, and the samples did not respond properly to the tests of sulphuric acid and boiling. In one case there was a slight flavouring with citron.

At the request of the magistrate, Mr. M'Coll went into the box, and gave further details of his analysis of the samples. He said they were all similar.

Colonel Moore: Do you know how much the oil like the samples can be purchased for?

Mr. M'Coll: Wholesale houses import it at 1s. 9d. per gallon, duty paid, and sell it at 4s. 6d.

Mr. Bouchard: We do not admit that.

Mr. Martin: The public have been buying it as liquid paraffin at the rate of 32s. per gallon.

Mr. M'Coll: I know that the customs have valued this oil for statistical and duty purposes at 1s. 5d. per gallon, to which would be added 3¼d. per gallon duty, making it under 1s. 9d.

Mr. Bouchard, for the defence, urged that the chemists now summoned were in the same position as every other chemist in Australia in regard to this paraffin. The use of liquid paraffin medicinally was a very recent discovery, and inadvertently the defendants overlooked the standard set by the British Pharmacopœia. They purchased the article as liquid paraffin, and sold it in exactly the same state, save for the addition of a little flavouring to make it more palatable. They sold it, honestly believing that they were selling liquid paraffin. No doubt they were lax in omitting to ascertain by analysis, whether the article conformed to the standard laid down. As soon as attention was called to the matter, they discontinued its sale. It had since been ascertained that at that time liquid paraffin, in conformity with the standard, was not obtainable in Australia. Every chemist in the Commonwealth had been selling the same article, and if the staff of the Health Department had been large enough for the purpose, probably it could have found every chemist in Queensland equally guilty of the same breach, in ignorance and innocence. The defendants very much regretted they had sold an article below standard, and urged that there was no fraudulent intent. Attention having been drawn to the matter, a hint would have been sufficient without a prosecution. A nominal fine would meet the circumstances.

Colonel Moore: Is the oil in the samples in any way injurious to health?

Mr. M'Coll: I could not answer that question. The most objectionable point is the taste and repetition. I have taken some of all the samples myself.

Colonel Moore: I have been in the same boat myself.

Mr. Martin said it could be shown in two instances that the defendants knew the article was not liquid paraffin. One showed the invoice in which it was described as No. 1 white oil.

Colonel Moore said the prosecution would do good in telling the public what it was buying. He quite accepted the statement that the chemists, who occupied such honourable positions in the city, would certainly not wilfully expose themselves to legal proceedings. But a breach of the law had been made. Not much light had been thrown as to where the public was to get a supply of liquid paraffin, and he hoped some suggestion would be made because the healthful effects of it were undoubted. He was not disposed to inflict a heavy penalty. Each defendant would be fined £4, inclusive of costs and fees.

South Australia.

(From Our Adelaide Correspondent.)

Danger of Corrosives.

In giving his verdict at the inquest concerning the death of William Bowman on April 22, the City Coroner (Dr. Ramsay Smith) made reference to the danger of corrosive poisons, marks of which had been found on the deceased's body. He said he could remember a very serious injury caused to a boy at a college by his sitting on the seat of a convenience, into which an attendant had carelessly thrown pure carbolic acid. The result was that a rim of skin was removed from the boy's buttocks. Fortunately, that was not followed by any serious result. People, he thought, ought to know that there was very serious danger from the application of corrosives to the skin, and even from the fumes of carbolic acid. Another instance came to his mind of a sea captain who complained of kidney trouble, and was suffering from acute nephritis. On investigation it turned out that he had been spraying his vessel with carbolic acid, after leaving a port in the North Sea that was infected with some communicable disease. In the present case there was no evidence to show how the corrosive got on the skin of the deceased. An open verdict was returned.

Now is the Winter of Our Discontent.

In South Australia we have been experiencing a dull month. The principal feature about business has been its absence. Unfortunately, we cannot force sales like the drapers, and pharmaceutical matters have been as slow as most others.

What Constitutes Substitution?

This is a question you propound for consideration, and when is it justifiable? When I was young at the trade, a leading draper who employed many assistants gave me some business axioms. He said that any one could serve a customer with an article he asked for if he had it in stock, and the price was right—if it paid, all well and good. But an assistant who was worth his salt to his employer could, should, and would adroitly and tactfully divert the customer's attention from a cut line to one that he wanted to sell. This was and is regarded as legitimate and justifiable in all trades but ours, and "spifs" are given to stimulate it. The drug trade was regarded as quasi-professional, and the manufacturers and distributors of patent medicines have striven to impress upon us that we should study ethics rather than sophistry. But a good deal of water has run under the bridge of late years, and is still running. In Martindale, the Dispenser's Bible it is sometimes called, I find acetyl salicylic acid described as aspirin saletin salacetin acetysal xaxa; is it morally wrong to regard it and call it any one of these and use it as such? Instances can be repeated.

National Insurance.

A Doctor's Experience Under the Insurance Act.

The writer of the following article, in the London *Evening News* tells an authentic story of his experience on the medical side in the administration of the National Insurance Act, and speaks from first-hand knowledge of its working. He contends that, as far as treatment is concerned, the working man is in an infinitely worse position now than he was in before the Chancellor of the Exchequer provided him with his "rare and refreshing fruit." The promiscuous granting of certificates is notoriously one of the evils created by the Act.

By "A LOCUM."

There is no doubt that the panel patient of today, at any rate one who belongs to a big panel, does not, in the majority of cases, receive the attention, careful treatment, or medicine which he received in the days of the clubs. I have done locum work in several cases in which the panel has numbered between three and five thousand, and can speak at first hand.

Lloyd George when he made the arrangement of the "floating" sixpence knew well what he was doing. The chemist receives up to one and sixpence a case if the drugs do not cost more, and the extra sixpence (the full amount allowed being two shillings) goes into the doctor's pocket.

That is to say: If the medical man prescribes cheap drugs and small doses of them, for every thousand on his panel he receives £25 a year more than if he did otherwise; in a panel of 5000, therefore, he gets £125 a year extra remuneration.

Think what this means. It means that the day of the stock mixture—used freely enough in the club practices of old, I will allow—is now exploited more than ever, and the cost of the stock mixture very often did not mean more than twelve bottles a penny. What happens now is that the panel practitioner gives the formula of, say, three stock mixtures to one or two local chemists, and tells his patients to go there for their physic.

A Choice of Three.

Such mixtures may be, as in a case I came across quite recently:—

No. 1.—Epsom salts coloured with cochineal.
No. 2.—Epsom salts with magnesia.
No. 3.—Black treacle and a cheap salt of ammonia.

The chemist makes very little profit on these, but he gets customers for his other goods, and, therefore, falls into line with his patron.

"I very rarely use anything beyond these three mixtures," said the practitioner, when giving me my instructions. "Just prescribe 'one,' 'two,' or 'three'—it's good enough for these insured cases." I saw in this practice about fifty people between 9 and 10.30 a.m., and about eighty to ninety between 7 and 9 p.m. nearly every day. This, of course, gave me no time to pay real attention to anyone, and examinations were almost impossible.

What the Act Has Done.

No, I am quite satisfied that this Act, which was to do so much for the poor man—the working man—has really put him into an infinitely worse position as far as doctoring is concerned than he was in the days of the clubs.

The only advantage he obtains is that he can stop work and get ten shillings a week for the asking—the panel doctor does not in many practices ever refuse to grant a certificate.

Why should he? He has nothing to gain. In club days he frequently had the welfare of the order to consider—often he was an officer of the "Lodge"—but now he can only find trouble if he questions anyone's bona-fides. The result is, of course, malingering to an extraordinary extent—infinitely greater than is supposed.

Temptation to "Scamp."

I cannot imagine any greater temptation to "scamp" work than these two factors—this wicked floating sixpence and the promiscuous granting of certificates. It is bad for the professional man, and even worse for the panel patient—and cannot in my opinion go on very long—in fact, it seems to me that nothing but a State medical service will really meet the case.

There is certainly no need for the number of medical referees who are being appointed all over the country at the present time—for this is pure overlapping.

The ordinary general practitioner is perfectly capable, if it is worth his while, of discovering—now he doesn't even try so to do.

National Insurance and a State Medical Service.

An editorial in the *Australasian Medical Gazette* says that the English National Insurance Act has now been in operation for a year, and much discussion is taking place on the benefits which are said to have accrued to the doctors and over the defects which are said to have become apparent during the year. It is stated that the value of medical practices in the open market has gone up, that the locum tenens fees have been increased—in fact that the medical profession in England has never been so well off as at the present day. In so far as this is a true estimate, we cannot but be very pleased at the improved prospects of the medical practitioners in the Old Country, for certainly in many districts there was urgent need for some improvement in their financial returns. But a mere increase in the amount of money received in payments under the Insurance Act by the panel doctors does not explain the whole position. Of the other side of the question, that is the amount and character of the work which the practitioner has had to do for the increased remuneration, we are told but little, but that little is very significant.

Sir John Collie, who is a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Insurance Act, in the course of an address delivered under the auspices of the Faculty of Insurance, is reported to have said:—"Some doctors have as many as 6000 insured persons on their lists, but they have to employ one or two assistant doctors to get through the work. On the one hand, many insured patients, in the determination to make the doctor do something for his money, consult him for the most trivial ailments. On the other hand, the doctor having more patients than he can attend to, does not give adequate attention to those who are really ill. Lightning diagnosis is a glaring defect of the panel system. The work is scamped and much of it hurried through in a way that is positively appalling. Under the present system, panel doctors who desired to give their best services are hampered by the lack of laboratories, of opportunities for consultation, and of such modern methods of diagnosis as X-rays. The great bulk of the money provided under the Act is going in the treatment of minor ailments; much of it is hardly more than first aid. If an insured person needs more than elementary treatment, seemingly he is only entitled to be informed of the fact; he must make his own arrangements for treatment."

This is the deliberate opinion of one who is not satisfied with the present Insurance Act, but strongly advocates a whole time State medical service! On the one hand a declaration that under this contract system the insured person is anxious to get his money's worth out of the doctor, on the other hand, unsatisfactory scamped work on the part of the doctor, because he has no time to get through the work in any other way. Does the extra remuneration received by the doctor compensate for his being worried with every trifling ailment by the insured person who thinks he has a right to demand free attention because of the few shillings a year the doctor is paid under the Act? Does it compensate for work done under pressure and of necessity unsatisfactory and slovenly? We think not.

Again, all are agreed that since the introduction of the Act malingering has increased enormously. This again works to the detriment both of the doctor, the insured person, and the friendly societies. It is stated that "there is no doubt that there is a considerable amount of malingering which it is difficult to detect. It is not to the interest of the doctors who are working under the Act, to adopt a harsh attitude towards malingerers, and they give their patients the benefit of the doubt. A doctor who did not do so would find that he had acquired a reputation for undue severity, and many insured workers would take their names off his list, and thus reduce his income from the Government. The friendly societies which are working under the Act, and receiving the weekly contributions of workers, employers, and the State, find that the sickness rate among the insured is far in excess of their actuarial tables, and some of them are threatened with insolvency. The sickness among women workers is much higher than among men, and those friendly societies which were formed for the purpose of insuring women under the Act find that the sickness rate among their members is three times as high as the actuarial estimates on which their finances are based."

As a result of the year's working of the Insurance Act, we find that malingering is rampant, the panel doctors, or some of them at any rate, are being demoralised, and the insured persons are getting but little attention. These

are not the conclusions of persons who are hostile to the principle of National Insurance, so that they cannot be considered as biassed. But it is certainly remarkable that the remedy suggested for these evils is the establishment of a full time State medical service. It is, perhaps, not so remarkable that the strongest advocates for a State service should be among those not engaged in the wear and tear of daily practice, but those who, occupying professorships or comfortable official positions, can theorise and speculate till further orders.

We maintain that the evils which have cropped up under the present Insurance Act in England will continue unabated, and probably be intensified under a State medical service; that contract practice, as a rule, is bad for both doctor and patient; and that payment per consultation or per visit with full choice of medical attendant will alone secure the best possible work being done by the doctor and the utmost good for the unfortunate patients.

Scientific Notes.

Native Hop.

By W. H. Fleay, Ph.C., Ballarat.

The article under this heading which appeared in the April issue of the *Journal*, giving results of the exhaustive examination (through the agency of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., of Snow Hill laboratories), is interesting and complimentary to Australia.

The collection, the shipping, and subsequent examination of this plant entailed a large outlay, and the action of B., W. and Co. in offering to undertake such an analysis is indeed praiseworthy.

No doubt the therapeutical value of native hops, in the future, will be a subject of still further study. In the meantime, it has been suggested that a brief note on the subject might be of interest to pharmacists.

Daviesia latifolia is the botanical name of the above plant or bush, as vernacularly known. It is commonly found growing in many parts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, sparsely in some localities and luxuriantly in others, the latter more frequently south of the Divide and in many parts of the Murray Valley and Tasmania. "Daviesia" (a compliment to the Man of Wales) "latifolia," broad leaf. It is of the N.O. Leguminosæ; sub-order, Papilionaceæ.

Native hop grows from three to five feet high, with strong ligneous stems. The leaves only are medicinal and are decidedly linaceous. The venation is interesting, and the stomata of the leaves (under the microscope) most pronounced, no doubt in a measure due to habitat. Apparently the plant depends largely on sustenance to diffusive moisture, for it is generally found growing on hungry soil, where irrigation would be impossible, and Dame Nature has bestowed voracious lungs to absorb the necessary pabulum.

Locally, in the reserves of the Water Commission, the plant grows most luxuriantly on the high ground, and it is indeed a pleasing sight in spring-time to come across acres of the plant, with the distinctive papilionaceous flowers, and the verdant leaves in which chlorophyll is present in large quantities.

The plant should be gathered in November and December, dried with the stems attached, under cover and free from the sun's rays, to preserve the colour. When thoroughly dry, strip the leaves and store in a dry place. The analytical examination reveals the bitter glucosidal principle with benzoic, salicylic, and fumaric acids. No doubt these principles are the medicinal agents.

Popular, and not always plebeian, opinion places native hop as a wonderful remedy for the treatment of hydatids, liver, kidney, and rheumatic troubles, and it is used largely as an alterative remedy. Many pharmacists are no doubt conversant with the half-crown recipe containing native hop, etc. This is supposed to resemble a much advertised nostrum.

I have prepared a tincture, one in eight, made with 60 per cent. alcohol, and have found it a good tonic, slightly laxative, and a good hepatic stimulant. Similarly a liquid extract has been made, and also a solid extract, the latter being used with podophyllin in pill form. The incompatibles of tincture and liquid extract are alkalies, lime water, metallic salts and gelatine.

The field for examination and analytical work in connection with this and many other herbaceous plants which have a local and Australian character is large. Possibly, some of the younger pharmacists will undertake original research work in this direction, with benefit to their college and honour to themselves, as well as contributing to the knowledge already gained of Australian medicinal plants.

Reviews.

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT ON BITTER PIT INVESTIGATION.

Its cause: Its contributing factors, together with an investigation of susceptibility and immunity in apple varieties. By D. McAlpine, appointed by the Commonwealth and State Governments of Australia. 1913.

The second progress report now under review indicates that the whole report will be monumental. This term is used to show that the scope of the research is very wide, that the array of information generally and of facts deduced from experiment is already imposing, and when complete the report will be a monument of Mr. McAlpine's painstaking industry and laborious research in a subject surrounded by extraordinary difficulties.

The first progress report was of great interest. It gave an excellent description of the characteristics of bitter pit, as well as of confluent bitter pit, or "Crinkle," the appearances mistaken for bitter pit, diseases associated with bitter pit, the varieties of apple affected with bitter pit, when and where and how the disease originates, with the contributing factors, and suggestions as to remedial measures. Many other points were elucidated, but the feature standing out from all others was the remarkable manner in

which Mr. McAlpine demonstrated the fibro-vascular system of the fruit together with the plates illustrating the singularly beautiful preparations made by him. An adequate knowledge of the physiology of an organism is necessary before its pathology can be properly considered. Mr. McAlpine has, in his first report, so clearly shown the importance of the fibro-vascular system in the fruit that one is forced by it to the conclusion that the occurrence or non-occurrence of bitter pit depends mainly upon the supply of fluid to the whole plant and to the non-performance or performance of the normal physiological function of the fibro-vascular system in the fruit itself.

The second progress report deals principally with the cause of bitter pit and those factors which contribute to its development. It would occupy too much space to critically examine the formidable array of facts marshalled by Mr. McAlpine in connection with this part of the subject. It may, however, be stated that the second report includes the consideration of the weather conditions associated with bitter pit, the fluctuating temperatures in relation to the disease, the physiology of transpiration, the ascent of water to the fruit, and the physiological causes producing fruitfulness. The results of chemical investigations in connection with bitter pit are given, and there is a section devoted to susceptibility. The cause of bitter pit is the subject of another large section, and another is allotted to the results of experiments carried out in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and in Western Australia. These experimental researches include manurial and pruning experiments, experiments with stocks, tillage tests, irrigation, and cold storage experiments. There are other sections, but further attention may conveniently be restricted to the admirable summary at the end of the letterpress of the report. From this one gleans that, contrary to the usual opinion, a cold and wet season does not tend to cause prevalence of the disease, that it may exist widely in a hot and dry season, but that it is very liable to prevail extensively if hot and dry weather be followed by sudden rains about the time of the ripening of the fruit. This would seem to indicate that when ripening proceeds slowly and systematically, a good crop of average sized apples is produced, well distributed over the tree, and almost free from bitter pit. After giving reasons, Mr. McAlpine considers that the evidence is conclusive that a mineral poison is not the cause of bitter pit. Among other points touched upon in the summary, is the development of bitter pit in apples placed in cold store. Mr. McAlpine considers that this probably does not originate in the fruit on the tree, but is due to variations in humidity and temperature. It would seem that the cause or causes of the disease are determined by the work of Mr. McAlpine, and that it remains now to control the disease on the tree and to maintain in cool store a uniform temperature and humidity. The report is copiously illustrated by sixty beautiful plates having ninety-three figures, and contains also an average rainfall map and is hyets of Victoria. S. P.

A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus, Vol. II., Part 10, and Vol. III., Part 1, being Parts 20 and 21 of the complete work. By J. Maiden, Government Botanist of New South Wales, and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney. The issue of the parts of this great work has been somewhat irregular, and that of Part 21 has succeeded that of 20 so quickly that they can be reviewed together. They treat of 11 species, and so complete the revision to date of 116 species. Seven species are dealt with in Part 20, viz., Eucalyptus gigantea, E. longifolia, E. diversicolor, E. Guilfoylei, E. patens, E. Todtiana, and E. micranthera. Of these, E. gigantea is not described in Von Mueller's "Eucalyptographia," and Mr. Maiden states that Hooker mixed closely allied trees, viz., E. obliqua and E. gigantea. Mr. Maiden some years ago named the latter as E. obliqua var. alpina, but he now gives it specific rank as E. gigantea. E. diversicolor F. v. M. is "Karri;" E. marginata, "Jarrah." The respective merits of the timbers of these trees for railway sleepers has given rise to much lively controversy, which has not yet subsided. The student of Eucalypts will observe with satisfaction that none of the seven species mentioned in Part 20 have any varieties.

Part 21 contains descriptions of four species, viz., Eucalyptus cinerea, E. pulverulenta, E. cosmophylla, and E. gomphocephala. Of these species, Bentham states that Von Mueller unites E. cinerea with E. pulverulenta, but the differences in the leaf, in the size of the flower, and in the shape of the fruit appear to be constant. Mr. Maiden adopts this view, and names them as distinct species. Two varieties of E. cinerea are given, viz., Multiflora and Nova-anglica. There seems to be little doubt that E. pulvigera (A. Cunn.) is identical with E. pulverulenta (Sims). The plates accompanying the letterpress maintain their high standard of excellence, a notable feature of one of them being a leaf of E. gigantea, which is figured as being close upon a foot in length by upwards of six inches in breadth.

S.P.

Optical.

The Optical Class.

The second course of lectures in Practical Optics commenced at the College of Pharmacy on April 22nd, the lecturer being Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.S.M. Thirteen students attended the opening lecture. The course being essentially a practical one, considerable interest is being taken by the students in the lectures and demonstrations.

Optical Examination.

The following are the questions given at the recent examination conducted by the Tasmanian Opticians' Registration Board:—

1. Explain the following terms:—
   (a) Index of refraction.

(b) Conjugate foci.

(c) Real and virtual images.

Also describe the course of a ray of light in its passage from air through a prism, giving a diagram.

2. Describe, with diagram, the image produced by a concave mirror when the object is placed (a) between the principal focus and the mirror, (b) at the principal focus, (c) between the principal focus and the centre of curvature, (d) at a greater distance than the centre of curvature.

3. What is meant by the term "Hypermetropia" —manifest, latent, and total?

4. Describe the different varieties of Astigmatism.

5. A client comes to you for glasses. Briefly describe the methods you would adopt to ascertain his defect.

6. Describe fully what occurs during the process of accommodation in the eye, giving a diagram.

7. The nodal point of the eye is 7mm behind the cornea and 15mm in front of the retina. What is the size of the retinal image of an object 10cm in height, placed 5m in front of the cornea?

8. What reading glasses would you supply to a person, aged 56 years, whose distance correction was $\frac{-0.50}{-1.00 \text{ cyl.}}$ axis vertical?

9. Put the following prescription into a simpler form:—

R $\frac{\times 0.50}{-0.50 \text{ cyl.}}$ axis vertical. L $\frac{\times 1.50}{-1.00 \text{ cyl.}}$ axis vertical.

10. If an individual, aged 46, who was wearing a minus 1D correction for constant use, complained that his glasses strained his eyes whilst reading, what would you advise him to do, and why?

11. A lady of 50 writes that she has lost her distance glasses, and is posting her reading spectacles as a guide for a new pair. The latter are x 1.50 cylinders axis horizontal. What would you send?

12. If handed the following lenses in a trial frame, what would be your reading of the two combinations?

R	L
x 3.00 sph.	— 2.00 sph.
— 1.00 axis vert.	x 0.50 axis horz.
— 0.50 sph.	x 3.50 sph.

13. Show, by a rough diagram, the course taken by parallel light rays after passing through (a) a bi-convex lens, (b) a bi-concave lens.

14. Give a rough diagram of a longitudinal section of an emmetropic eye, a hyperopic eye, and a myopic eye, showing in each case the approximate point where parallel rays of light would come to a focus after passing through the lens of the eye.

Correspondence.

To the Editor *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*.

The Sale of Abortifacients.

Sir,—The Pharmacy Board has done a service to reputable pharmacists in restricting the sale of certain hypnotic and narcotic drugs to a physician's order. Personally, I would like the Board to go further, and place ergot and similar drugs in the same category. I do not know the views of my brother pharmacists on this subject, but the latest English files record that pharmacists in several districts have voluntarily refused to sell Diachylon, except on a doctor's order. Surely we have some moral obligation to fulfil in these matters, and I feel sure that every self-respecting chemist would welcome restrictive legislation on the lines I have indicated.—Yours, etc.,

S.B.

Is a Poisons Cupboard Necessary?

Sir,—Several pharmacists have asked me whether the Poisons Act requires chemists to keep all poisons in a special cupboard. I have always believed that this was not necessary, but would be glad if you could enlighten me on the subject.—Yours, etc.,

STRYCHNIA.

[The Poisons Acts and Regulations only require licensed dealers in poisons to keep a poisons cupboard. It would be manifestly impossible for a pharmacist to keep all poisons and articles containing same in a special cupboard. Some pharmacists, for their own protection, place poisons such as arsenic, strychnine, etc., in a special cupboard. This practice is a commendable one, where it can be carried out; but in the main the trained sense of the pharmacist and his personal responsibility must always be regarded as the first line of defence against error. Mechanical safeguards, although good in themselves, are of little value unless supported by the care and caution of the individual dispenser.—Ed. "A.J.P."]

The Sale of Medicated Wines.

Sir,—

Can you kindly inform me if the Licensing Act allows a pharmacist to sell medical wines, etc., outside of his pharmacy? I do a large shipping business, and it has occurred to me that this might be increased if I could sell the articles named through a member of my staff on the wharves.—Yours, etc.,

Sydney, VIBRONA.
12th May, 1914.

[It would be illegal to sell fermented or spirituous liquors or medicated wines outside of the pharmacy. A pharmacist is in the same position as a licensed victualler in this regard. In addition, the onus is placed on him to prove that any spirit preparation is required for medicinal purposes.—Ed. A.J.P.]

Legal.

Infringements of the Poisons Acts.

Pain Killer.—At the Korumburra Police Court on April 24th, Samuel R. Giblett, storekeeper at Kongwak, was charged by Inspector Rees that he did, on March 6th, not being a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor a registered pharmaceutical chemist, nor having a certificate from the Pharmacy Board, sell a poison, to wit, morphine, a preparation of opium known as "Perry Davis's Pain-Killer," contrary to the Poisons Act, 1890. Defendant pleaded guilty. The Inspector said that, acting under instructions from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, he bought a bottle of the medicine mentioned at defendant's store. Analysis showed that the preparation contained opium and 91 per cent. of proof spirit. He mentioned that these cases were the first of the kind brought in South Gippsland. Defendant stated that the pain-killer comprised portion of the stock taken over from his predecessor. He was unaware that it was unlawful for him to sell the medicine without a licence. The Bench imposed a fine of 5s., with £2 2s. costs.

Colic Remedy.—L. H. Walker, storekeeper, was similarly charged in respect to the sale of a bottle of "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhœa Remedy," at Korumburra, on February 10th. Defendant pleaded guilty. The Inspector stated that the preparation contained opium. He purchased a bottle at defendant's store on the date mentioned. Defendant handed to the Bench a letter that he had received from the manufacturers of this medicine, and stated that they were evidently unaware that it was an offence for a storekeeper to sell it. A fine of 5s. was imposed in this case also, with £2 2s. costs. Inspector Rees informed the Bench that no poisons were allowed to be sold without the name and address of the seller appearing on the bottle or packet.

Linseed Compound.—At the Leongatha Police Court on April 28, before Mr. Cohen, P.M., C. L. Rees, Inspector for the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, proceeded against the Leongatha and District Co-operative Society for having sold "Kay's Compound Essence of Linseed," a preparation of opium containing morphine, the society not being registered chemists nor holding a licence to sell poisons. Defendants pleaded not guilty. Inspector Rees gave formal evidence regarding the purchase of the preparation and the subsequent analysis. The medicine had been found to contain morphine. A fine of 10s. was imposed, with £1 13s. 4d. costs.

Soothing Syrup.—At the Police Court, Leongatha, on April 28, before Mr. L. Cohen, P.M., A. E. Edney, grocer, was charged with having sold a preparation of opium containing morphine, to wit, "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," he not being a registered chemist nor a person licensed as a dealer in poisons. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was fined 10s., with £1 13s. 4d. costs.

Cashier Imprisoned.

Cyril R. Creswell, 42, late cashier at Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., Flinders Lane, Melbourne, pleaded guilty at the Criminal Court on April 29, before Mr. Justice Hodges, on a charge of defrauding his employers of certain moneys passing through his hands. The defalcations were said to amount to between £3000 and £4000. Mr. Justice Hodges sentenced accused to three years' imprisonment.

Smuggled Goods.

At the Port Melbourne police court, on May 14, Louis Bellemo was charged with having in his possession certain smuggled goods, including 12 boxes of Beecham's Pills, six boxes of toilet soap, and a number of other articles. Accused was fined £45. At the same court, Martin Peters, stevedore, was presented on a similar charge in respect of seven bottles of Lysol. In this case a fine of £10 was imposed.

Slander Action.

At the Culcairn police court, on May 5, before Mr. J. Jamieson, P.M., James H. Heily, chemist, was the plaintiff in an action against Mr. and Mrs. F. Slee. The action arose out of certain words used by the defendants with regard to a brooch which the daughter of plaintiff was wearing, the words inferring that the child had stolen the brooch. A verdict for the plaintiff for £5 damages was returned, with costs.

Obituary.

The Late Mr. J. J. Wells.

After a long illness, Mr. J. J. Wells, chemist, of Kyneton, died on April 22, at the advanced age of 80 years.

Born on the 12th of April, 1828, Mr. Wells at the age of 16 was apprenticed for six years to Mr. E. Harwood, a wholesale chemist of Strait Bargate, Boston, Lincolnshire, England. At the end of his apprenticeship Mr. Harwood died, and Mr. Wells for a year worked under a manager appointed by the executors of the estate. At the end of that time he himself was appointed manager, filling the position so creditably that when he resigned after a year's service to accompany the members of his family to Australia, Mrs. Harwood accepted his resignation with the sincerest regret. Mr. Wells' father and mother and six brothers and sisters and his young wife—a party of ten all told—embarked from Liverpool Dock in the ship Bloomer on May 28, 1854, in order to join the three elder sons who had preceded them to Victoria. For 93 days the voyage lasted—a sad journey, too, for Mr. Wells' mother died en route. On August 20, 1854, they arrived in Hobson's Bay, and Mr. Wells and a companion, leaving their friends on board to

proceed with the boat to Sandridge, paid 10s. each to be taken ashore in a small tug. They landed at Sandridge at 7 p.m., and walked to Melbourne searching for their friends, till at 10.30 p.m., footsore and weary, they sought rest in a Brunswick street hotel. The young colonist was eager to find work. The £5 he had in his pocket when he landed was seriously depleted, and willingly he accepted a job from Mr. T. Henry Brookes, a Lincolnshire man, and afterwards a well-known member of the Victorian Legislature, to unpack, at the wage of 15s. a day, the crockery, glass, and electroplate that had arrived from England for use at the great banquet to be held in honour of the opening of the first railway between Melbourne and Sandridge (Port Melbourne). Mr. Brookes secured also a house at the modest rental of 30s. which accommodated the whole party, and which they occupied for a fortnight, Mr. Wells for the first and last time in his life paying rent.

The late Mr. Henry Wells, of Taradale, was then in Fryerstown, and the whole family, with two bullock drays of luggage, took the road to Fryerstown to join him. One Saturday a Kyneton builder entered the store, and told Mr. Wells of a good opening for a chemist down in Kyneton. Mr. Wells walked to Kyneton and decided to open business there. He opened his shop the same Saturday night of February, '55—a most primitive medical hall, lit by two tallow candles stuck in brandy bottles. That night he took 13s. 6d., and out of it spent 2s. 9d.—1s. 6d. for a leg of mutton, which he cooked on Sunday, and 1s. 3d. for a loaf of bread. In a few weeks his young wife came to Kyneton to join him, and for six months they dwelt in the tent, erecting in the meantime a weatherboard structure, and later a brick annexe. The brick annexe is still standing in High Street, as well as a hawthorn hedge planted at its rear by Mr. Wells with seeds brought by his father from Lincolnshire. Here for years Mr. Wells lived his strenuous life. He kept no help for 17 years, sweeping his own shop, washing his own bottles, making up the prescriptions, practising dentistry, and doing a lucrative business as a veterinary surgeon. He yet found time to do some gardening, growing the first asparagus grown in Kyneton. Finding the value of his property declining through the opening of the railway, Mr. Wells took time by the forelock and bought land in Mollison Street. Later the brick structure now known as Medical Hall was erected.

After settling in Mollison Street, Mr. Wells' career was one of steady progress, and by unremitting attention to his business he amassed a competency and retired in 1895 to "Totness," disposing of his business to his nephew, Mr. G. J. Wells, who later disposed of it to his brother, Mr. Harry Wells, who at present carries it on, Mr. G. J. Wells retaining the dentistry branch. Mr. Wells was thrice married, and leaves a widow to mourn her loss. His only child, a son, died in childhood. Mr. Wells took no active part in municipal or public affairs generally, being of a retiring disposition. His recreation was bowls, and he was always affectionately referred to on the local green as "The Father of the Bowling Club." Mr. Wells was highly respected in the Kyneton district. Sixty years of consistent loyal service to one town is a record in these days of constant change that would be difficult to equal.

Mr. J. Grosvenor Bloore.

Mr. John Grosvenor Bloore, late of Skipton-street, Ballarat, died on April 29 at the ripe age of 82 years. He served his apprenticeship in his native town of Birmingham, and, after acting for a few years as an assistant, he came to Melbourne in 1857, and secured a position with the late Mr. Joseph George, of Brunswick. After leaving Mr. George, Mr. Bloore went to Castlemaine, finally settling down at Ballarat, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the older school of pharmacists, and did not come much into touch with the younger generation. Somewhat of a philosopher, possessed of a keen sense of humour, a good sport, and a painstaking pharmacist, the deceased gentleman was well esteemed by all those who knew him.

Mr. Percival Pike.

Mr. Percival Pike, who died on May 3, was born in 1857 at the old St. James' School, William-street, Melbourne, his father and mother being teachers there. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. Wm. Bowen, Collins-street, in June, 1874, and passed the Victoria Modified Examination in September, 1879. He then went into business in Hopkins-street, Footscray, and remained there for twelve years, disposing of it at the end of that time, owing to his wife's ill-health, to Mr. Mitchell, senr., father of Mr. Geo. Mitchell, the present proprietor. Mr. Pike then purchased a business at Dandenong, which he ultimately closed. He then entered into the Government service, where he found congenial employment. The deceased gentleman was of a most generous disposition, and possessed a large number of friends in musical and Masonic circles. Suffering more than the ordinary share of misfortune, he always endeavoured to look at the bright side of things, and those who knew him speak in very high terms of his courage and rectitude. He was married in 1882. His widow and a grown-up family survive him.

P.D.L.

VICTORIA.

The monthly meeting of the Directors was held on Wednesday, May 20th.

Present:—The President, Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Cornell, Francis, Mewkill, Peters, Rankin, and Towl. Mr. Gulliver absent on leave.

Correspondence.—A member wrote, asking whether it was compulsory for a Friendly Societies' Dispensary to issue a balance-sheet. The matter

was referred to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who stated that the Act did not require an annual statement of accounts to be published. An annual report and balance-sheet, however, had to be made to the Government Statist, and members of the dispensary were entitled to inspect this.

The New South Wales Branch, forwarding copy of circular sent to members asking them to renew all their Indemnity Policies through Amalgamated Insurance Ltd., and stating that the affairs of the Branch were progressing favourably.

South Australian Branch, asking for information regarding the prospects of the Amalgamated Insurance Company. A reply was sent giving details of the work carried out up to date, and stating that it was hoped to shortly open an office in Adelaide.

New South Wales Branch, stating that a recent claim against a member had been settled by the Insurance Company for £13, with costs; also intimating that the Branch had been duly registered under the Companies Act.

Central Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand, asking for particulars of the P.D.L. These were supplied, and it was reported that a P.D.L. Association had been established in the Dominion.

James Reid, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, forwarding copy of covering letter addressed to the Commonwealth Statistician, in reference to the answers to the National Insurance questions.

British Medical Association (Victorian Branch), stating that the Council was at all times willing to co-operate with the P.D.L. in matters touching the common interests of both bodies.

Melbourne Fire Office, enclosing cheque for £1 12s. 4d., commission for April.

A letter was received from the General Manager of the Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd., intimating that the following offices had been opened:—Melbourne Fire Office, Sydney Fire Office, and Brisbane Fire Office. A branch would shortly be opened in Adelaide. He asked members of the P.D.L. to place their insurances as far as possible with the respective office in each State.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were ballotted for and elected:—John B. Burden, 45 King William-street, Adelaide; Michael J. P. Fogarty, 6 Willoughby-road, Crow's Nest, New South Wales; Alfred S. Edmunds, 7 Union-street, Pyrmont, New South Wales.

The Chairman said they were still maintaining their good record in electing members. They had never had a meeting without having some new members to elect.

Amalgamated Insurance Limited.—The President outlined the progress which had been made by the new company since the last meeting. He was pleased to be able to state that satisfactory arrangements had been made for re-insurances. The company appeared now to have got over its initial difficulties. He had addressed about eighteen different associations, and got them interested in the matter, and he was hopeful that a very large business would be built up through the agency of these bodies. He urged upon pharmacists the desirability of giving as much of their insurances as possible to the Amalgamated Company. Branches had been formed in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, and another was shortly to be established in Adelaide. He urged the Directors to do their utmost to make the company known, and expressed the belief that, before the option expired for the purchase of shares, which the P.D.L. had obtained, the shares should be considerably above par. The Directors expressed appreciation of the chairman's efforts to make the company a success. Mr. Buckhurst said that his heart was in the work, and he was desirous of making the company a success in order that the P.D.L. would make a profit on its option shares.

Breach of the Factories Act.—A complaint was made that one of the dispensaries was not allowing the dispenser a weekly half-holiday, as required by the Shops and Factories Act. It was resolved that the Department be asked to take steps in the matter.

Claims for Damages.—The Secretary reported that a claim for damages had been made against a member whose assistant wrongly dispensed "Liq. Strychnia" instead of "Liq. Hyd. Perchlor." The patient took one dose and strychnine poisoning resulted, and considerable medical expenses had to be incurred before he rallied. The matter was referred to the I.O.A., with the result that a cash settlement was made in settlement of all claims.

In another case, where a claim was made against a country member, it was reported that, upon the claimant being informed that the P.D.L. was behind the chemist in the matter, he had refrained from taking any further proceedings.

Another case was reported where a proprietary preparation was ordered by a medical man, who prescribed an excessive dose, with the result that Opium poisoning supervened. In this case no monetary claim was made. The chairman said that these cases showed the necessity of the P.D.L. He had been the victim of a threatened action for alleged infringement of a trade mark, but as soon as he showed fight and informed the plaintiffs in the case that a strong association was behind him, a cablegram was received from London withdrawing all proceedings.

National Insurance.—A communication was received from Mr. H. W. Manning, North Sydney, working out, in detail, his scheme for collecting information from chemists in each State regarding matters of importance in relation to national insurance. Mr. A. R. Bailey had perused the letter, and had commented favourably on the scheme. Mr. Rankin undertook to carefully go through Mr. Manning's figures, and report to the next meeting.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and, after passing accounts, the meeting adjourned.

P.A.T.A.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

An important advance has been made by the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales in connection with the May price list of protected articles. For the first time the list has been issued in booklet form, thus superseding the leaflet style which was in vogue formerly. The list, with advertisements and notices, extends over 32 pages.

Additions to the List, which came into force on May 13th, included:—Allenbury's Effervescent Saline; Borazel Ointment; Bythol Pastilles; Ceregen; Coty's Eau de Cologne; Doan's Kidney Pills, Ointment, and Dinner Pills; Icilma Cream; Koko (new 2/9 size); Kresapol; Marie Van Brakkel's Goods (5 lines); Pond's Vanishing Cream; Weis' Muco Tonic.

The following alterations of prices are announced:—Nestle's Milk Food and Starchless Milk Food, retailing price increased to 1/9. Opera Face Powder, price to retailers increased. Hean's Essence. Koko, a new 2/9 size is being placed on the market, the old 2/6 size is being withdrawn from sale; the cost to retailers of the 4/6 size has been increased.

Removals from List.—Crino Hair Wash (small); Dr. Maginn's Liquid Face Powder; Imperial Embrocation; Koko (old 1/- size now off the market); Knox's Hair Preparations; Noxit; Salt Water Soap; Soparol; Spiralette Fly Catchers.

VICTORIA.

Deputation from the P.A.T.A. Executive to the Victorian Merchants' Association.

A deputation, consisting of the President (Mr. E. H. Leete), Mr. Wood (Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co.), representing the Wholesalers' Section, and the Secretary (Mr. A. L. J. Peters) waited upon members of the Victorian Merchants' Association, at 116 Queen-street, Melbourne, on April 21st, at 3.45 p.m.

The Secretary of this Association (Mr. H. Hecht) introduced the deputation to members.

The Victorian Merchants' Association consists of ten members. These are:—Messrs. John Connell and Co.; Price, Griffiths and Co.; Peterson and Co; James Service and Co; Henry Berry and Co; Rolfe and Co; Groves, McVitty and Co., of Melbourne; Messrs McLeod and McKay, of Ballarat; Messrs. H. M. Leggo and Co., of Bendigo.

The President of the Victorian Merchants' Association (Mr. Jack) welcomed the deputation, and asked Mr. Leete to explain the objects of this Association. This Mr. Leete did in a very lucid manner, and he explained that it was very necessary to have the members of the Victorian Merchants' Association in with the movement to make it a great success. A general discussion then ensued, when the various questions were asked by members of the Association, which were answered by the members of the deputation. It was quite evident that members of the Victorian Merchants' Association misunderstood the position.

The President, Mr. Jack, on behalf of his Association, then said that they now had a much better grasp of the situation then they had before. It was their intention to further consider the matter among themselves first, and that they would report to the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. later as to the attitude, and the action that they will take in the matter.

Mr. Leete thanked the President and members for the favourable way in which the members had received the deputation from the P.A.T.A., which then withdrew from the meeting.

Council Meeting.

The Council met on Tuesday, 28th April, 1914, at 10.30 a.m.

Present: *Retailers*—Messrs. Leete (in the chair), and Sayle. *Wholesalers*—Mr. McRoberts. *Manufacturers*—Messrs. Wasley, Drake, Hall, and Ingamells. Apology from Mr. Wood.

The Secretary then read the Minutes of the previous meeting. It was moved and seconded that these be confirmed.

Outward Correspondence.—A letter was received from Mr. Longmore, asking for leave of absence. It was moved by Sayle, seconded by Mr. Hall, that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Longmore to the end of the year.

A letter was received from Messrs. Henry Berry and Co., wholesale merchants, that they would abide by the P.A.T.A. prices.

Messrs. James Mackay and Sons, merchants, of Ballarat, pointed out that they could not abide strictly by the 2½ per cent. discount, as they always allowed 3 per cent. on all payments made in seven days.

Mr. McRoberts also thought that a proviso should be made for payments in seven days on the P.A.T.A. list. After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Ingamells, and seconded by Mr. McRoberts, that the following be placed in the minimum wholesale price column that—"minimum wholesale price to retailers less, not more than, 2½ per cent. discount usual monthly terms, or, not more than 3 per cent. discount for cash in seven days."—Carried.

A letter was received from Mr. W. H. Manning, Secretary to the Northern Sydney Pharmacists' Association, conveying congratulations upon the dimensions of the first Victorian P.A.T.A. list. To this letter the Secretary had replied.

A letter received from Mr. Guenther, chemist, of Numurkah, was received and read, and the Secretary's reply to same approved of.

A letter was received from Mr. Zions, Secretary to the P.A.T.A. of Sydney, congratulating the Association on the appearance of its first list, and on the wisdom of getting it properly distributed before it came into force.

A letter was received from Clement's Tonic Ltd., asking what assurance this Association could

give of the success of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria. The Secretary's reply to same was received, and approved.

In regard to the deputation of members to the meeting of the Victorian Wholesale Merchants' Association on April 21st, the Chairman asked the Secretary to read the Minutes of that meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Leete, and seconded by Mr. Hall, that the report of the deputation be accepted, and that the members of this Council thank the members of the deputation for the efforts put forth.

New Lines to be Listed.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.'s lines were first considered, and, with the exception of one price, about which the Secretary was asked to interview the firm, their lines were accepted.

Messrs. Allen and Hanburys Ltd., Sydney.—The various letters received, and answers given to same, were read by the Secretary. Members though that Messrs. Allen and Hanburys were of opinion that it was a question of raising prices with their lines, whereas they were really asking retailers to reduce their prices.

The Secretary reported that, as Secretary of the Metropolitan Chemists' Association, he had sent out a circular to each Secretary of the various Sections, and the general report had been, with one or two exceptions, that the prices for Allenbury's Pastilles were 9d. and 1s. 3d. For Bynin preparations 2s. 6d., and for Byno preparations, 3s, 3d.

It was moved by Mr. Wasley, and seconded by Mr. Sayle, that the Secretary enter into further correspondence with Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's, and notify them that this Council is of opinion that the minimum prices of the pastilles in Victoria should be 9d. and 1s. 3d. The minimum price for Bynin preparations be 2s. 6d., and for Byno preparations the minimum price be 3s. 3d.

Retail members pointed out that the Foods were the only lines to go up, and that these were the ones that would cause all the trouble.

Two letters received from the Koko Maricopas Co., intimating the alteration in sizes of No. 1 and No. 2 "Koko for the Hair," and the corresponding alterations in prices. These were accepted.

Applications received from the agents for Messrs. Williams, J. B., and Co.'s goods.

It was suggested that the Secretary interview the agents in regard to several prices which showed a minimum of 11d. in Sydney, and that these be made a 1s. for the minimum in Victoria.

Lane's Emulsion.—This was accepted.

Kephaldol Co.'s two lines, *Kephaldol* and *Stomoxygen*, were accepted

Messrs. Pivers intimated that they would list a new perfume. They also intimated that they wished to remove their high-priced soaps, which were on the list at a minimum of 2s. 6d. per cake, from the list.

Messrs. Potter and Birks intimated that would agree to the prices for their effervescing preparations which the Council desired.

Messrs. Wulfing and Co.'s letter was received, and the Secretary's reply to same showing how the mistake of listing Cystopurin at 2s. 6d. instead of 2s. 3d. was accepted.

Election of New Members.—Mr. James Norman Barcham, chemist, Portland. Cheque for £1 1s. received.

Price Protection and Cutting.—The Secretary reported that he had dealt with a number of cases of alleged cutting.

Reports were received from Messrs. Parke, Davis and Co., that Messrs. Love and Lewis were cutting their Euthymol Tooth Paste, in Chapel-street, Prahran, and in Bridge-road, Richmond.

The Secretary reported that on April 15 he was unable to buy the Euthymol Tooth Paste in Chapel-street, as they did not stock it, and on April 17 he called at the Richmond branch, when the manager reported that they were still cutting it, but that they would discontinue stocking the line as soon as they had sold out.

The Secretary received a report that a St. Kilda chemist was cutting Sanatogen to 6s. The chemist in question gave a satisfactory assurance to the Secretary, when he called on him on the 15th April, that he would abide by prices.

The Secretary called on Messrs. Foy and Gibson on April 22nd, and the manager in charge assured him that they were abiding by all prices on the P.A.T.A. list, and, further, that they welcomed Price Protection.

On April 20th, the Secretary bought Formamint Tablets from an East Suburban Chemist, and found the price correct.

On April 20th the Secretary bought a bottle of Greathead's Mixture from a North Suburban chemist for 1s. 2d. The Secretary was instructed to deal further with this cutter.

On April 15th the Secretary visited Messrs. Edments. They were abiding by most prices. The Mexican Walnut Hair Stain they were still selling at 3s. 6d., but they agreed to come up to 4s. as soon as they were assured that everybody else was selling at that price.

On April 23rd the Secretary called on Mr. Reddan, tobacconist, who was showing Euthymol Tooth Paste in his window at 10d. per tube. Mr. Reddan assured the Secretary that he would discontinue buying it as soon as he sold his stock, as he did not wish to handle the line.

On April 21st the Secretary received a report from a Northcote chemist about a certain traveller who could inform him of a grocer who was selling Sigma Hair Tonic for 10d. The Secretary reported that he had written to this traveller, but had received no reply.

Mr. Sayle moved that in future it would be a good plan for the Retail Section to meet and consider the retail prices some time prior to the holding of the meeting of the Council.

Mr. Wasley moved a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. This was seconded by Mr. Hall. They regretted that Mr. Leete could not see his way clear to remain as a member on the Council. Mr. Leete explained that with all the work he had in hand it was an impossibility. This ended the meeting.

College Notes.

College of Pharmacy.

Thirty-third Annual Celebration and Prize Distribution.

The thirty-third annual celebration of the College of Pharmacy took place at the College on Wednesday evening, May 20. On this occasion the Council departed from the usual custom of having a musical programme, and substituted therefor a lecture by Professor W. A. Osborne, M.B., D.Sc., of the Physiological Department of the Melbourne University.

About 150 pharmacists and students, together with their wives and lady friends, were present, and assembled in the large laboratory, which was suitably furnished for the occasion.

The President of the Society (Mr. A. R. Bailey) then introduced Mr. J. Drysdale Brown, M.L.C., Minister for Health, who had kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes. Mr. Bailey said that it was with very great pleasure that he introduced Mr. Brown to the meeting, because, as the Minister for Health, he was closely associated with the work of the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society, and it therefore seemed particularly appropriate that he should be present with them. (Applause.)

The Minister for Health then took the chair, and expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of presiding at the celebration. He called on Professor W. A. Osborne, M.B., D.Sc., of the Melbourne University, to deliver a lecture entitled "The Body as an Engine."

Professor Osborne, who was received with applause, then delivered his lecture. He spoke for about an hour, and at once placed himself on good terms with his audience. Possessing a happy manner, he interspersed the more serious part of his lecture with humorous anecdotes, and illustrated his remarks with a number of lantern views which were thrown on the screen.

The views shown of the elaborate modern apparatus now used for physiological research were a revelation to the audience. The methods adopted, especially in Germany and America, showed how the ingoing units of fuel for the human engine could be accounted for with perfect exactitude by the outgoings in the form of energy and heat. The apparatus was necessarily complicated, but was explained with great lucidity by the lecturer. Many other matters of interest were touched upon, but what largely interested the audience, and especially the ladies, was an exposition of food values of various articles of diet. Many popular misconceptions were demolished, and the lecturer showed that, although theoretically an exclusive menu of nuts and vegetables might provide a good diet on paper, their inferior digestibility had to be considered. Another important point that the proteids in them were not readily or entirely available as fuel for the human engine, whereas the proteids in meat were more readily and completely assimilable by that machine than those of vegetables. Hence the more early and snappy energy developed after a suitable meat meal than after one purely vegetable. The lecturer deprecated the extreme views enunciated by the numerous faddists in existence. He finally came to the conclusion that a well-balanced diet of flesh food and vegetables was best adapted to the human being, and that, after all, experience and experiment showed that the individual must be a law unto himself, and disregarding all attempts at regulation by rigid rules, feed on what he finds really suits him.

Vote of Thanks to Professor Osborne.

At the termination of the lecture, Mr. A. R. Bailey, President of the Society, said that he had very much pleasure in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Osborne for his interesting lecture. Professor Osborne was by this time used to flattering remarks, hence it was not his intention to inflict the audience with a long speech. He hoped that their wives would remember that although some articles of food may not come up to the high standard referred to by the lecturer, they were nevertheless very highly appreciated by those having a delicate palate. He felt sure that everyone had enjoyed the lecture, and felt very much indebted to Professor Osborne for his kindness in giving it.

Dr. Plowman said that he rose to second the resolution with considerable pleasure. He was bound to say that when he heard that a departure was to be made, and a lecture was to be delivered instead of the usual musical programme, he felt some misgivings on the subject. Those misgivings, however, had been entirely dissipated. Professor Osborne's lecture had been characterised by lucidity of expression, by a wealth of illustration and by a scientific accuracy which made it a great pleasure to everyone in his audience. Scientific exactitude was often sacrificed to some extent in popular or semi-popular lectures in order that by broad generalisations popular attention might be arrested and interest created. To-night, however, the Professor had not departed in any way from scientific exactitude He had also succeeded in making the lecture intensely interesting, and had introduced the leaven of a dash of dry humour, of which he was a master.

The President then put the motion, which was carried with loud applause, and Professor Osborne briefly thanked those present for their expression of goodwill and for the vote of thanks proposed by the President.

Distribution of Prizes.

Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., lecturer in Chemistry, then introduced the prize winners of the College as follows:—

Miss Ethel E. Drew, silver medals in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany.

Miss Aldyth B. Longmore, bronze medals and lecturer's prizes in Chemistry and Botany.

Mr. Alex. F. Turner, bronze medal and lecturer's prize in Materia Medica.

Miss Ethel L. Marrison, certificates of honour in Chemistry and Botany.

Miss Emily I. Craig, certificate of honour in Materia Medica.

The Minister for Health, with a few appropriate remarks, handed the various medals and prizes to the students presented to him.

The Gold Medal.

The chairman then called upon Mr. D. McAlpine, late senior lecturer at the College, to introduce the winner of the gold medal, Miss Ethel E. Drew. Mr. McAlpine, in doing this, said that at these annual distributions of prizes, no higher honour could be gained by a student than to receive the gold medal, which had now come to be regarded as the Victoria Cross of the College of Pharmacy, although it was not awarded for valour, but for brains, perseverance and industry. Not only had Miss Drew gained the three silver medals, but by a subtle alchemy she had transmuted these baser metals into gold. In obtaining the very high average of 88 per cent., she had greatly distinguished herself, and had deservedly won the prize awarded to her. For this reason, and for others which he had not time to mention, he therefore introduced Miss Drew as the winner of the gold medal with very great feelings of pleasure.

The Minister for Health said that it gave him very great pleasure to present this prize to the recipient. To change Mr. McAlpine's simile, he preferred to call the prize the blue ribbon of the College. Miss Drew was the second lady who had won the gold medal since it was instituted in 1881. He trusted that in receiving this medal she would regard it as an incentive to aspire to the highest positions which pharmacy could offer. She had entered upon the profession well equipped, possessing industry, merit and conspicuous ability, and he trusted that these high qualities would distinguish her through the remainder of her life. (Applause.)

Vote of Thanks to the Minister.

Mr. Chas. E. Towl, president of the Pharmacy Board, said that a very pleasing duty had been laid on him, namely, that of proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to the Minister of Health (Mr. J. Drysdale Brown) for presiding over their proceedings. The Minister for Health was a very important member of the Cabinet, as in his hands grave matters affecting the national welfare were placed. He trusted that they had been able to impress the Minister favourably with the work the College was doing. As one of the oldest living gold medallists of the College, he felt particularly proud to be present that night, and to see the Minister hand the medal for 1913 to Miss Drew. That medal was not awarded every year. The high average of 75 per cent. had to be obtained in every subject before the coveted honour could be won. Looking back over thirty years, he envied the students of the present day the great privileges they had in obtaining their scientific education. He was proud to know that such a fine institution as the College of Pharmacy had been built up in so comparatively short a time, and felt quite sure that Mr. Brown, who had had a very close professional education himself, would appreciate the high standard of training carried out at the College. They were training the students to execute high and important public duties. Whenever they had approached any member of the Ministry, or the heads of various departments, they had always been received with the greatest courtesy and consideration. He hoped that the Pharmacy Board and the College of Pharmacy would still continue to steadfastly do their part in preparing, training and examining the future citizen pharmacists of this State, so that every one would leave the institution highly equipped and fully competent to undertake the important work which would be demanded of them. They had on former occasions been honoured by the presence of Ministers of the Crown at their annual celebrations. Sir John Madden had also favoured them with his attendance. He was therefore all the more pleased to see the Minister of Health with them that night, and trusted that if at any time any matter affecting the interests of the College came under his notice, particularly on the educational side, he would, so far as he could legitimately do so, render what assistance he could in helping them on with the important work Parliament had entrusted them with. (Applause.)

Mr. F. Buckhurst said that it afforded him extreme pleasure in seconding the resolution so ably put by Mr. Towl. He desired particularly to express his high appreciation of the courtesy of the Minister in honouring them with his presence and for so ably presiding over their proceedings.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The Minister's Reply.

Mr. Drysdale Brown said that he appreciated very much the compliment extended to him by passing a vote of thanks. In his capacity as Minister for Health he had great pleasure in being present, because his department and the Pharmacy Board had for many years worked harmoniously together, and the relations between both bodies had always been of the most friendly nature. Long might they continue to be so. Both were performing high public duties, and it was certainly desirable that they should, as far as possible, work in unison.

He was also pleased to observe that the Pharmaceutical Society was not one of those bodies which continually asked the Government for assistance. The society had done a great deal of work itself. It had erected buildings costing some £6000 or £7000 out of its own funds. Lately it had added a new wing to the College, which he had had the pleasure of inspecting. He was informed that no more money was available for furnishing and equipping the new rooms. Although he had not been asked to do so, he intended to talk the matter over with the Treasurer, and he believed that when Mr. Watt knew the class of work which was being carried out he would be willing to assist them in equipping the new building. (Applause.)

It had been a great pleasure to him to be able to listen to so interesting a lecture as that delivered by Professor Osborne. It had also been a pleasing duty to have the privilege of presenting the prizes to the successful students. Every one could not be a prize-winner. One of their most distinguished public men had once remarked that neither at school, nor at College, nor at the University had he ever won a prize. Yet he had succeeded in life. Those students

who had not gained prizes would, he felt sure, also succeed. In conclusion, he again desired to express his pleasure at being present, and thanked them once more for the courteous vote of thanks extended to him. (Applause.)

The remainder of the evening partook of a social nature. Light refreshments were served, and the opportunity was taken by many to inspect the new buildings. The general opinion was that the new departure of the Council in re-arranging the old style of programme had proved a conspicuous success.

Amongst the guests were Mr. J. H. Young (South Australia) and Mr. G. W. Hean (Wanganui, N.Z.), both of whom received a cordial welcome. Mr. W. Kinder, one of last year's students, sent a cablegram from Oamaru, N.Z., regretting his unavoidable absence. A large number of apologies were also received from country pharmacists.

Pharmacy Regulations, 1914.

The Victorian Government *Gazette* of May 20 contains the consolidated regulations made under the Medical Act 1890, Part III., and approved by the Governor-in-Council on May 13.

Trade Notes.

Mr. A. Shaw, late manager of the Adelaide U.F.S. Dispensary, has purchased Mr. W. A. Gordon's business at Nagambie.

Hooper's Marking Ink is so well and favorably known that it needs little or no commendation. It is manufactured at Letchworth by W. Hooper and Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Russell-street, London, W.C., at which address the firm has carried on business for over 200 years. Particulars with regard to the sale of the ink will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Coagulose (P. D. and Co.) is a hemostatic ferment obtained by precipitating normal blood serum. It contains in powder form the fibrin ferment necessary for clotting the blood, and being readily soluble in water it is superior to fluid blood serum, as it retains the active principles unimpaired for long periods of time. Even when administered in repeated doses in an experience of over 200 cases treated, it has not been found to cause any untoward symptoms. Its use is indicated in all cases of hemorrhage, and also as a local styptic to bleeding surfaces. Coagulose is supplied in 15cc. glass bulbs, which contain 0.65 gramme of the desiccated powder, equivalent to 10cc. of blood serum.

Ingram's Seamless Enemas.—Messrs. J. G. Ingram and Son, Hackney, Wick, London, draw attention in this issue to several of their well-known seamless enemas. "Ingram's" is a trade name for quality, and each of the eight varieties of enema illustrated elsewhere is specially adapted to meet the requirements of the public. These enemas are obtainable at any of the Australasian wholesale houses, from whom particulars as to prices, etc., can be obtained.

The Kephaldol Co., 30 Ash Street, Sydney, have forwarded us a booklet of over 50 pages containing a number of clinical and medical reports respecting therapeutic trials with kephaldol. The preparation has received the endorsement of a number of leading professors of medicine and general practitioners in Vienna, and has been found of great value as an anti-pyritic, anti-neuralgic, and anti-hidrotic. Dr. Heinrich Haase, Vienna, describes kephaldol a specific against influenza, its administration immediately bringing about a marked decrease in the fever. In a recent epidemic its protracted use at the Imperial Hospital at Vienna disclosed that it had no disturbing by-effect on the heart, and that objectionable phenomena in regard to the stomach had never been observed, even when the remedy was taken in cachets.

"Tabloid" Ophthalmic Zinc Sulphate Compound.—"Tabloid" ophthalmic zinc sulphate compound, issued by Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., contains zinc sulphate, gr. 1/500 (0.00013 gm.); boric acid, gr. 1/20 (0.0032 gm.); tincture of opium, min. 1/15 (0.0039 c.c.); and "epinine," a synthetic product, with activities similar in kind to those of supra-renal product, gr. 1/10 (0.0065 gm.). This useful formula presents true astringents in the shape of zinc sulphate, which diminishes hypersecretion, and "epinine," which possesses powerful styptic properties and markedly reduces the ecchymosis of conjunctivitis; while, in virtue of its boric acid and opium constituents, the product is mildly antiseptic and analgesic. In the relief of the painful and troublesome conjunctivitis, caused by dust—e.g., in the case of motorists and others—it has proved highly successful. "Tabloid" ophthalmic zinc sulphate compound is issued in tubes of 12.

Amalgamated Insurance (Australia) Ltd.—Pharmacists will be interested to learn that the Company has now established the "Melbourne Fire Office Limited," 47 Queen Street, Melbourne (Alfred E. Druitt, General Manager); "Sydney Fire Office Limited," 63 Pitt Street, Sydney (Mr. John Goodwyn, Managing Director); and the "Brisbane Fire Office Limited," London Bank Chambers, Creek Street, Brisbane (Mr. W. E. Chatterton, Manager). These Companies will be carrying on business in the various States on non-tariff lines, and it is the desire of the parent company that shareholders throughout Australia should help in every possible way. The Company, being a non-tariff concern, has an opportunity of securing a business without being bound by the restrictions which encircle our competitors. Pharmacists are being asked to personally do their utmost to further Amalgamated interests, and in this connection it is pointed out that if each shareholder would endeavour, during the ensuing twelve months, to influence, at least, £5 worth of insurance premiums to the Company, it would result in a large increase in business. Each of the State Fire Companies mentioned are prepared to transact any kind of insurance except "life," and, by assisting them to obtain insurances, shareholders are assisting themselves to secure dividends. The General Manager states that he is very anxious to keep in constant touch with shareholders, his aim being to make the Company a truly successful co-operative institution.

Customs Orders.

Commerce Act: Fruit Laxatives.

Customs Order No. 1724, of the 7th April, 1914, states that cartons, bottles, etc., containing so-called fruit laxatives frequently have labels bearing pictorial illustrations of fruit in order to convey the impression that a derivative of the fruit so depicted is the active agent of the laxative in question. In instances where some derivative of the fruit so represented is not the constituent which produces the effect which the preparation is intended to produce, such pictorial illustrations, or any word indicating that a derivative of the fruit is the active agent, are considered a misleading description under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905, and will not be admitted. This decision will operate on and from 1st January, 1915, and in the meantime full publicity should be given thereto in order that those interested may be informed as early as possible.

Opium: Checking Sales of Licensed Importers.

Order No. 1725, April 22, 1914, states that a monthly return of all opium sold by licensed importers to purchasers in other States is to be prepared by the Collector in the issuing State, and copies of the return forwarded to the Collector in the consuming State. It may thus be ascertained whether any purchaser has been supplied with what might be regarded as a quantity in excess of the legitimate requirements of his business.

NOTICES.

June 1-2.—Preliminary Examination.
June 3.—Pharmaceutical Council, 11 a.m.
June 3-6.—Intermediate Examination.
June 9.—College Course, Second Term Opens. Sections, Metropolitan Association.
June 9-11.—Final Examination.
June 10.—Pharmacy Board, 11 a.m.
June 11.—Central Executive, Metropolitan Association.
June 17.—P.D.L. Directors, 11 a.m.
Optical Class.—Wednesday evenings.
Tutorial Class.—Second course commences on Tuesday, July 2nd.

Personal.

Mr. G. T. Say is relieving Mr. J. Digby, Richmond.

Mr. Chas. Thom is relieving Mr. H. H. Brown, Morwell.

Mr. W. Westbury has been relieving A. E. Wilmot at Corowa.

Mr. A. Madge has been relieving at the Beaufort Pharmacy for a few days.

Mr. F. A. Guenther, Numurkah, was in Melbourne during the month holiday-making.

Boudoir Specialties

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VALAZE SKIN FOOD
VALAZE HERBAL SOAP
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VALAZE HERBAL POWDER
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VALAZE ROUGE
VALAZE LIP LUSTRE
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VALAZE MASSAGE ROLLERS
NOVENA POWDER
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NOVENA SUNPROOF CREAM
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NOVENA EXTRAIT

SOLE AGENTS:

HELENA RUBINSTEIN Pty. Ltd.

274 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Mr. E. V. Catford has accepted an engagement with J. M. Ballantyne, High Street, Malvern.

Mr. D. Shaw's many friends will be glad to know that he is now about again after his recent severe illness.

Mr. W. Philpin will be relieving Mr. H. J. Mewkill, St. Arnaud, for a few weeks from the middle of May.

Mr. A. Jenkins, late of the Alfred Hospital, has accepted an engagement with Mr. J. H. Kilgour, Corowa.

Mr. A. F. Cunningham is relieving Mr. W. J. Davis at Preston, and is going on to Mr. W. T. Woodhouse, St. Kilda.

Mr. C. G. Wood is relieving Mr. E. V. J. Hughes, of Nathalia, and is going on to manage the Beaufort Pharmacy.

Mr. J. J. Cocking, pharmacist, Bendigo, has been elected Worshipful Master of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. E. P. Bidwell, from London, via U.S.A. and N.Z., has been visiting the different States, looking after the interests of his firm, Bidwell, Bidwell and Co., Ltd.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Norton Grimwade left on an extended visit to Europe by the R.M.S. "Orvieto" on May 13. They expect to be away for about eight months.

Mr. S. T. Taylor, pharmacist, Burnley, was the winner of the Riversdale Golf Club's medal for May. Mr. H. G. McRoberts, of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, won the medal for April.

Mr. R. T. Baker, curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, who was in Melbourne on May 12, was welcomed at the meeting of the Field Naturalists' Club on the evening of that day.

Mr. H. G. McRoberts, of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, was laid up for a fortnight during May in consequence of a severe strain caused by over-reaching himself when playing golf.

Mr. T. I. Wallas, analyst and bacteriologist, visited Melbourne on May 6 after a trip to Tasmania. Mr. Wallas is now carrying stocks of high-class microscopes and other scientific apparatus.

Mr. A. E. Brand, a registered pharmacist, of Queensland, has come to Melbourne, and is open to accept locum work. Mr. Brand went through the Brisbane College of Pharmacy, and was registered in January of this year.

The following country chemists have been in town during the month:—Messrs. A. B. Rundle, Wangaratta; R. S. Younger, Warrnambool; F. Uren, Hamilton; R. McMullin, Horsham; M. F. Nugent, Elmore; W. F. B. Gough, Daylesford; A. A. Lord, Swan Hill; and F. A. Guenther, Numurkah.

Mr. W. G. Burton, partner in the firm of Messrs. Rushton and Burton, chemists, Hobart, paid a visit to Melbourne, after a trip to Sydney, on April 23, and in company with Mr. H. E. D. Stevens inspected the College of Pharmacy, with the equipment of which he expressed himself in high terms.

Mr. W. W. Dawson, a registered pharmacist, of Western Australia, arrived in Melbourne on May 5, and was registered in Victoria at the May meeting of the Pharmacy Board. Mr. Dawson, who spent a few months in South Australia, states that pharmacy in the sister State is at present rather quiet, and that openings for assistants are comparatively few.

Mr. M. Rushton, President of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, after enjoying a well-earned holiday on the East Coast of Tasmania, came across to Melbourne, and was present at the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on May 13. Mr. Rushton is very popular on the mainland, and some of his pharmacist friends induced him to spend one of his afternoons at a friendly game of bowls on the M.C.C. ground.

Mr. C. E. Keays, writing from London in April, says that he is greatly improved in health, and expects to shortly return to Melbourne. He has been to Killarney, Paris, Monte Carlo, and other places of interest. Touching on politics, he regards the National Insurance Act as a disappointment, and states that there is a general feeling that the Act will require drastic alterations before long if it is to continue on the Statute Book.

Births & Deaths.

DEATH.

Chellew.—On the 5th May, at "Avoca," Park-street, Parkville, Ellen Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of the late John Henry Chellew, and loving mother of Mrs. D. A. Cossar, Hawthorn.

Bloore.—On 29th April, at 128 Skipton-street, Ballarat, John Grosvenor Bloore, chemist; aged 82 years.

Pike.—On the 3rd May, 1914, at Melbourne Hospital, after four days' illness, Percival Pike, chemist, dearly beloved husband of Katherine Amelia, beloved father of Ruby, Richard and Gordon; aged 56 years.

... A ...

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The Bacilliary Treatment of Bacteria and Fermentative Affections of the Ailmentary Canal, by the aid of Lactic Germ Cultures.

"BACILLUS *VERSUS* BACILLUS."

LACTOBACILLINE, in fact, pits the vigorous lactic ferment against the less resistant organisms of decomposition, with the result that the latter are immediately destroyed, and this without the slightest possibility of injury to the tissues.

The diseases in which intestinal sepsis plays a principal part may be divided into five groups:

I.—Intestinal irritation due to the presence of abnormal micro-organisms in the canal, e.g., **enteritis, seasonal diarrhœas, appendicitis, infantile diarrhœa, &c.**

II.—Intoxications due to retention and decomposition of the faeces, as in **intestinal obstruction, gastro-intestinal atony, chronic dyspepsia, faecal stasis (1), colitis, arterio-sclerosis, &c.**

III.—Specific diseases such as **typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, &c.**

IV.—Cutaneous affections due to imperfect eliminations or the products of intestinal decomposition; **furunculosis, eczema, urticaria, &c.**

V.—Intestinal catarrh, which, in the duodenum, hinders the discharge of bile, causing hepatic congestion, jaundice and colic, and by bringing about an accumulation of bile in the gall-bladder favours the formation of calculi.

LACTOBACILLINE is also very useful in **facilitating digestion** and **preventing irregular fermentation** in the tuberculous, in convalescents and others subjected to hyperalimentation.

LACTOBACILLINE is taken in divided doses, and is absolutely innocuous. It is put up in three different forms.

1° TABLETS.—These compressed tablets are swallowed like pills. Average dose: 3 to 9 daily; i.e., 1 to 3 after each of the three daily meals.

2° POWDER.—Average dose: ½ to 1 tube, daily in three doses, i.e., ½ to ⅓ of a tube to be taken after each meal in a cup of milk or boiled, well-sweetened water. By following the directions contained in our pamphlet the powder may be used to prepare soured milk.

LACTOBACILLINE preparations are the only ones authorised by Professor Metchnikoff. Unless containers bear the words **"Le Ferment Lactobacilline, seul fournisseur du Professor Metchnikoff"** they are not genuine.

The popularity of the lactic-acid treatment is mainly due to the painstaking researches of Professor Metchnikoff, who placed it on a sound scientific basis, and its value, now generally recognised, to his careful selection of strains of bacilli found by him to yield the most satisfactory results.

Attempts are being made by the specious use of his name to foist on the public a veritable olla podrida of products which have nothing in common with the carefully selected strains issued under Professor Metchnikoff's scientific supervision, and he wishes it to be generally known that he resents his name being made use of in connection with products which do not offer any assurance of genuineness and therapeutical activity.

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Will Chemists kindly write for Baby Books for Mothers, Show Cards and Pamphlets for Counter.

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SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-31 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

Workers' Compensation Act, 1914.

THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS is particularly drawn to the above ACT, which passed the LEGISLATURE during the last Session, and will shortly become LAW.

Under the ACT: INSURANCE IS COMPULSORY, and an EMPLOYER is liable to pay a penalty not exceeding Two Pounds (£2) for every Uninsured Worker, and after conviction for having failed to Insure, a further Penalty not exceeding £1 per week for every week an EMPLOYEE still remains Uninsured.

YOUR ASSOCIATION is now making arrangements to provide cover for the whole of its members. Arrangements will be made whereby you will be automatically covered from the date the Act comes into operation through the Melbourne Fire Office Limited.

Full particulars through the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Druitt, 47 Queen Street, Melbourne.

Members, support your Association's efforts by filling in the post card recently posted to you

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Pharmaceutical Course.

THE LECTURES for the Second Term, 1914, Commence on Tuesday, 9th June. Fees are due and payable on or before 2nd June, 1914.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

DECEMBER INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

THE Special Course of Lectures in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, in connection with the Tutorial Class (second term) will commence on Tuesday, July 7, 1914, and continue till Thursday, November 19.

The Class meets at the College of Pharmacy on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8.30 p.m. throughout the term.

Lecturer—Mr. B. L. Stanton.

Entries receivable to June 30th. Fee for the complete course, £4 4s.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

SPECIAL INDENTURE FORM.

PHARMACISTS are notified that the Board has adopted a special form of apprenticeship indenture. Copies are obtainable on application. 1s. each, or three for 2s. 6d.

Under the new regulations apprenticeship indentures require to be made out in triplicate and forwarded for registration within three months of the date of their execution.

Registration fee, £1 1s.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the English Author at the Preliminary Examinations after the 1st December, 1913, and until further notice, will be Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Canto I., with introductory stanzas.

A. FORSTER, Registrar,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain.

Sydney, 11th June, 1913.

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prepared as directed, yields a perfect substitute for breast milk. It is free from starch, and may be used from birth. It does not thicken milk. It is readily and rapidly prepared and requires no cooking.

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are easy of digestion; recommended after weaning, and for those who require a biscuit that is highly nutritious and readily digestible at any period of life.

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prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh rich cow's milk, is intended for use in all cases where fresh milk is unobtainable. When mixed with warm water it yields a palatable and nutritious diet for adults as well as infants.

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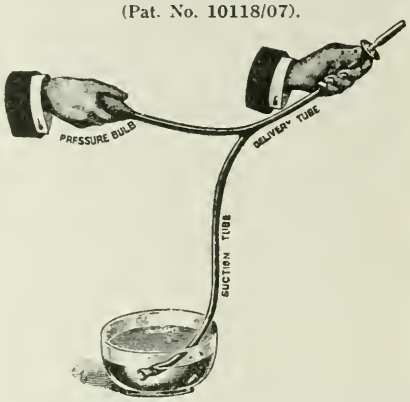

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Packed in an attractive Card Box.

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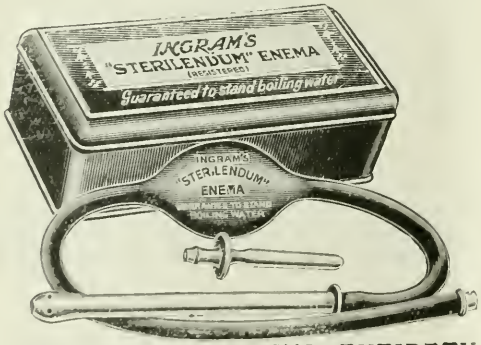

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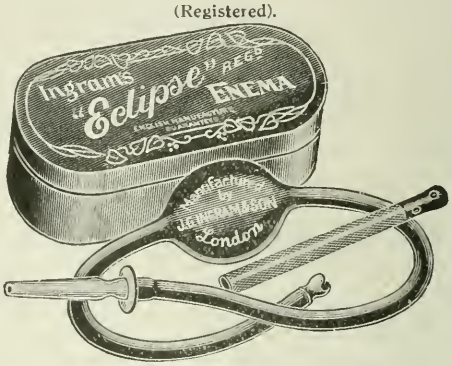

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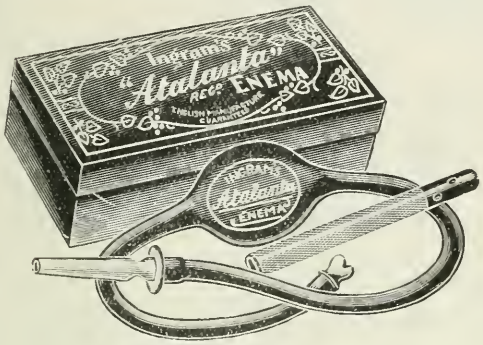

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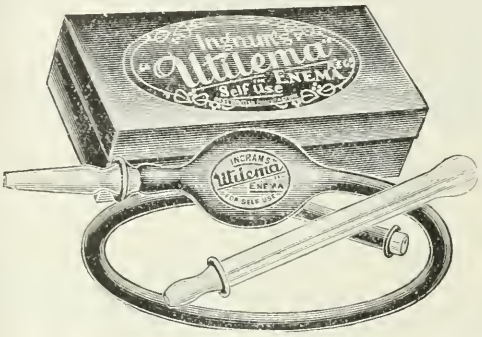

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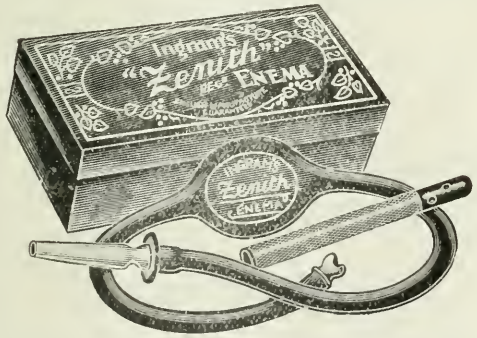

A GOOD QUALITY SEAMLESS ENEMA
(Ordinary Bulb).

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The "PERFEX" Enema.
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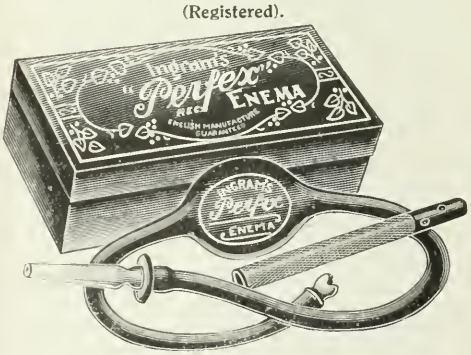

A RELIABLE QUALITY SEAMLESS ENEMA (Ordinary Bulb).

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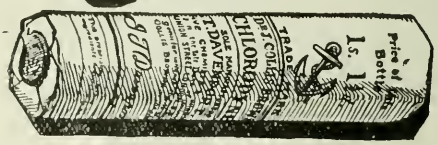
THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY GENUINE.



From "THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD" (of London).

"It is now nearly eleven years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fightrs for protectd profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.** At a time when the Association had few supporters, and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundations of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although, of course, we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confiine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection, seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

The Best Medicine for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA

and in the Cough

of **BRONCHITIS**

and **CONSUMPTION.**

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHŒA and

Simple **DYSENTERY.**

A well-proved palliative
in the pains of

NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT.

Checks **FEVERISHNESS,**

and effectually cuts short
all attacks of

SPASMS and **COLIC.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

None Genuine without the words

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On the Stamp.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT Ltd., London, E.C.

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(Established 1750.)

Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext. Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henbane)
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root),

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf. Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf. Gent. Comp. Conc.
Inf. Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Tinct. Valerian, PB., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

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Iodine Strength:—6.66 grains of pure resublimed Iodine in each fluid ounce.
GARDNER'S SYRUP contains 1.28 per cent. Hydriodic Acid. Each fl. drm. = gr. iii. Iodid. Potas. or Sodium.
DOSE:- 1 to 4 fluid drachms. Should always be given *before* meals and *well* diluted with water. Should *not* be *combined* with other remedies.
PURPOSE:—Furnishes Iodine in the most assimilable and *least irritant* form. Should replace Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide and Strontium Iodide because it is exceedingly agreeable to the taste, does not disturb functional activity and will *not cause indigestion*.
INDICATIONS:—Rheumatism, Tertiary Syphilis, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Goiter, Eczema, Lead Poisoning, and other Iodine Indications.
Incompatible with alkaloids, hydrates, carbonates, and most metallic salts.

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PURPOSE:—Designed as a stimulating expectorant, resolvent and tonic. Preferable to Ammonium Chloride because of its palatability and its action on metabolism. (It stimulates functional activity.)
INDICATIONS: Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Acute Bronchitis, and the minor coughs of children.
Incompatible with free acids, alkalies, chlorates, or other oxygen liberating compounds.
DOSE: 1 to 2 fluid drachms, p.r.n. May be given diluted or not, according to taste. Need *not* be combined with codein, heroin, morphin, or other narcotics and anodynes, as it soothes the irritated respiratory mucous membrane without the aid of these drugs. Contains 16 grs. C.P. Ammon. Hypophos. to fl. oz.

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FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE
At the International Medical Congress for

Duncan's "Pure" **CHLOROFORM**—
Duncan's "Pure" Anaesthetic **ETHER** (sp. .720)—
Duncan's **ETHYL CHLORIDE**—
Duncan's **ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC** Products.

Our CHLOROFORM, ETHER, and ETHYL CHLORIDE are actually in general use in the Principal London and Provincial Hospitals, in Private Practice, and Dental Consulting Rooms in Great Britain.

STOCKS held at **Sydney, N.S.W.**, of Chloroform, "Pure," Green Label, and Blue Label, and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether in 16oz., 8oz., and 4oz. bottles (stopd.) by **D. A. GREENLEES**, Sole Distributing Agent for **DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO.**, Edinburgh and London.

Samples of Chloroform (3 grades), and "Pure" Anaesthetic Ether on application from Hospitals and Medical Profession.

12 TABLETS (5 Grains each)
Dr. Stohr's Kephaldol
PRICE 1/6
QUICK CURE FOR HEADACHE NEURALGIA NEURITIS
INFLUENZA RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO SCIATICA PAINFUL
MENSTRUATION FEVERS ALL SEVERE NERVE PAINS

Messrs. CHEMIST and STOREKEEPER!

You should be sure to have this line in stock.

KEPHALDOL is a standard remedy—it shows you over a 25 per cent. return. It is listed on the P.A.T.A. in all States.

It is an all "year-round-remedy," and does not depend on seasons. It is freely and largely advertised.

You can stock it, safe in the knowledge that you cannot lose on it. Wholesalers are authorised to re-purchase unsold stocks upon request. We guarantee to create a steady demand.

KEPHALDOL gives great satisfaction to the public, and is a wonderful repeater.

We are selling over one thousand tubes weekly on direct postal orders, and will be glad when these cease and the retailer supplies the public.

The public is partial to the large size tube in repeat orders. Our records show 52 per cent. of all repeat orders to be for large size tubes.

We will supply show cards—counter self-seller cards, displaying ½ doz. small size tubes, and any number of giant dummy cartons for window displays upon request. **WILL BE SENT POST FREE.**

KEPHALDOL retails at 1/6 and 3/6, the large tubes containing three times the quantity of the small size. All wholesalers carry stocks.

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FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

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Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

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STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath, and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

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Also specially **strong** "Pneumonia" copy will appear in all the **Medical Journals** in May and June.

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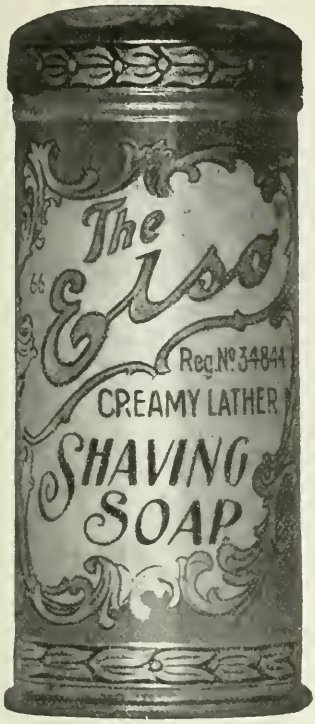

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FOR LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY
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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

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Literally—"I Push Back."

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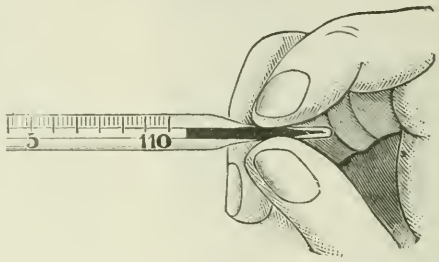

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All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed. Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

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Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

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We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

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Health Exhibition London, Adelaide and Melbourne.

The Practitioner says:
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"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

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is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this self-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

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REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

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Stocked by all the **WHOLESALE** DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: MONDAY and TUESDAY, 1st and 2nd June, 1914.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English. The Text Book for June, 1914, will be:—A School Treasury of English Literature (Murdoch), Section IV. The portions to be memorised are:—Blow, blow, thou winter wind (Shakespeare); L'Allegro (Milton); Sonnet on his blindness (Milton); Ode to a Nightingale (Keats); Australian Federation (Gay).

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—Euclid, Books I. and II.

TEXT BOOKS.

The following text books are recommended by the Examiner:—

LATIN.—Accidence, syntax and composition. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar. Allen's First Latin Exercise Book.

ENGLISH.—Accidence, syntax, and analysis. Any good school treatise, such as Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, omitting Part V.

ARITHMETIC—Any good school treatise.

ALGEBRA.—Any good school treatise. Longman's Junior School Algebra will be found a serviceable book.

GEOMETRY.—Any good school treatise on Euclid, Book I., the works by Hall and Stevens, Smith and Bryant, Layng, or R. Deakin (tutorial series), may be mentioned as thoroughly satisfactory manuals.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

PASS STANDARD.

THE marks for a pass in any of the compulsory subjects of the Preliminary Examination shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks of 100, and an aggregate of 60 per cent. in all the subjects.

Any candidate failing to obtain a pass in not more than two subjects shall be entitled to present himself in either or both of the subjects in which he failed at any subsequent examination on payment of the prescribed fees, provided he obtains not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks of 100, in either or both of the subjects.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The English Text Book for the Preliminary Examinations for September and December, 1914, and March and June, 1915, will be "Selected English," by Ray Phillips, omitting "Alexander's Feast," by Dryden

To be memorized:

Shelley—*Ode to the West Wind.*
Arnold—*The Church of Brou. Part III.*
Byron—*Childe Harold. Canto III, xxi to xxviii.*
Keats—*Ode to a Grecian Urn.*
Wordsworth—*O Nightingale.*
Wordsworth—*To a Skylark.*

Candidates must give written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th JUNE, 1914. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 9th, 10th 11th and 12th June, 1914, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Sub-division 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

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Freeman's Chlorodyne is in constant demand the year round. In winter it is the recognised specific for asthma, bronchitis, influenza, and bronchial troubles generally; in summer it is equally effective in the cure of diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, ague, and fevers of all kinds. You cannot stock a more reliable line, nor one in which you can have greater confidence. Freeman's Chlorodyne is an article to enhance your reputation as a pharmacist who stocks only the best. Order 3 dozen 1/1½ Freeman's Chlorodyne to-day through your merchant. The 3 dozen will cost you 21/- (D/D London), you will receive for it 39/-. You will satisfy your customers—you will benefit yourself.

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Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

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For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

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Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

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A chloral-menthol liniment in methyl salicylate etc.

1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., 8-oz., and 1-lb. bottles.

HUXLEY'S
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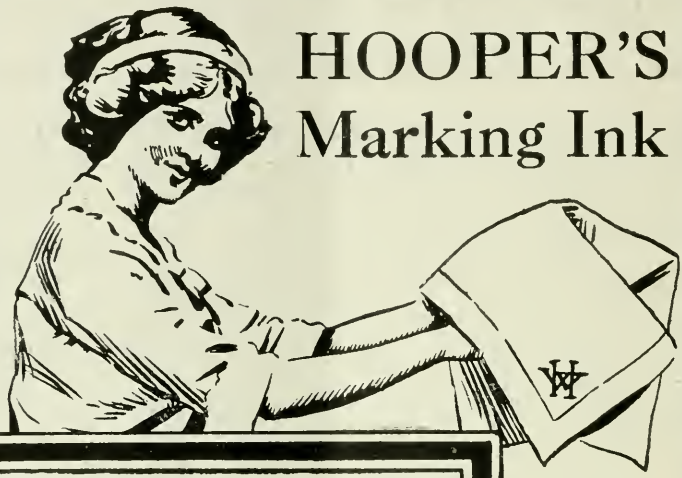

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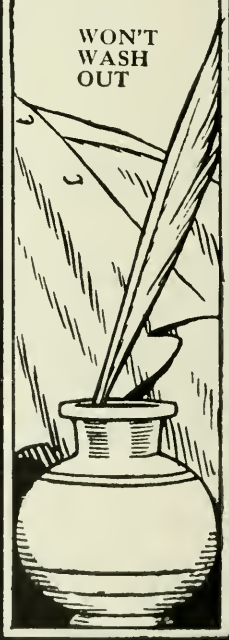

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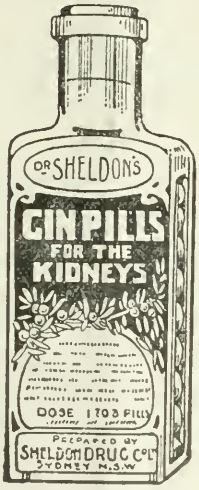

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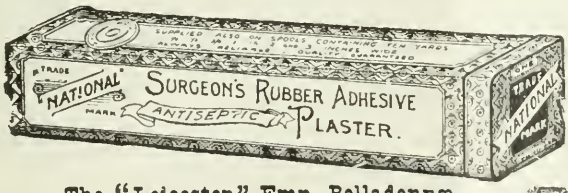

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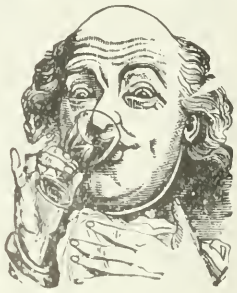

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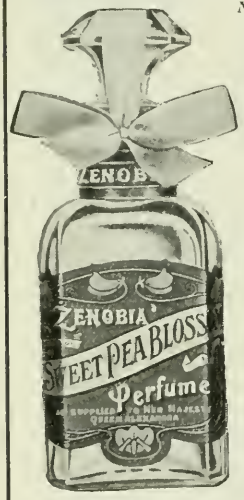

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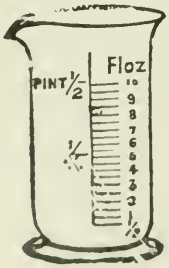

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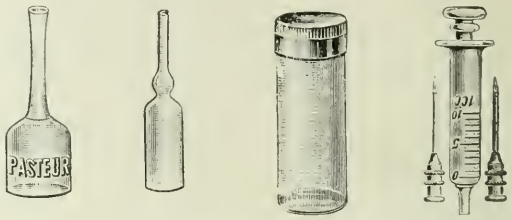

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